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# U.S. Bans Imports Of Oil From Libya; 'Terror' Role Cited

WASHINGTON — The United States banned oil imports from Libya on Wednesday and accused Col. Moamer Qadhafi's regime of an "outrageous plan" to assassi-nate U.S. officials and their fami-

lies in Sudan.

A senior U.S. official said the plot was broken up in November before two stereo speakers packed with plastic explosives could be flown from an unidentified neigh-boring country to Khartoum, Su-dan, where they were to be placed in an American social club.

The official, who spoke on the condition his name not be used, said the devices were prepared by Libyan intelligence officers and could have killed or maimed hundreds of U.S. Embassy workers and their families at a weekend

The "particularly horrible mis-sion" was cited as one reason for ending oil imports from Libya and blocking sale of sophisticated equipment used in the production of oil and gas. The United States imports about 150,000 barrels of oil a day from Libya. This represents a small percentage of U.S. oil

#### Reports of Subversion

The senior official who briefed reporters Wednesday said Col. Qadhafi's moves against a number of countries justified the U.S. boy-

He accused Libya of "trying to destabilize Caribbean countries," fueling conflict in North Yemen and working to subvert the governments of Oman and Somalia. The official did not name the countries in the Caribbean.

in a formal announcement of the boycott, Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said the measures were being taken in response "to a continuing pattern of Libyan activity which violates accepted norms of international

> He continued: "Libya's large financial resources, vast supplies of the dollars or the technology to Li-Soviet weapons and active efforts by which can be used for activito promote instability and terror-

large number of nations and indi-viduals, particularly in the Middle East and Africa."

The senior official said current oil contracts with Libya would not be interrupted.
The boycott steps up the Reagan

administration's campaign against Col. Qadhafi, a volatile Islamic revolutionary. However, some U.S. allies have privately questioned the wisdom of singling out Col. Qadhafi as a special menace.

The boycott decision was reportedly made Feb. 26 by the National Security Council after months of consideration. It was reported by several news organizations even though administration spokesmen denied publicly that a decision had

During the two-week delay, the administration asked for support among U.S. allies, but reportedly was rebuffed.

Last year, the administration closed Libya's embassy in Wash-ington and ordered American workers, most of them in the oil business, to leave Libya. Last Aug-ust, two U.S. planes shot down two Libyan fighters over the Gulf of Sidra during a U.S. Navy exercise. Col. Qadhafi accused the United States of intruding on Libyan territorial waters. The administration denied it.

In addition to the oil embargo, the new U.S. restrictions include a requirement that special licenses be obtained for all U.S. exports to Libya: a prohibition on the sale of dual-use, high-technology items; and a general policy of suspending sales of oil-production equipment not readily available outside the United States.

Mr. Fischer acknowledged that the sanctions may have only limited economic impact on Libya. But, he said, the measures will focus attention on the fact that Libya is able to threaten its neighbors and international order because of the revenues it derives from its oil

"We will no longer be providing ties that threaten international staism make it a serious threat to a bility," he said.

## Eurocommunists' Path Doomed, Pravda Says

MOSCOW - Pravda carried a fierce attack on the Italian and Spanish Communist parties Wednesday, asserting that there is no alternative to Soviet-style So-

The latest broadside against the so-called Eurocommunists was based on a speech by the U.S. Communist Party secretary, Gus Hall, who is quoted frequently by Moscow to put forward tough views it would rather not state di-

> Rebutting the Italian and Spanish parties' denunciations of Soviet-style Communism following the Dec. 13 military crackdown in Poland, Mr. Hall said they had both adopted rhetoric against the Soviet bloc similar to that used by U.S.

government leaders. Mr. Hall also condemned the Japanese Communist Party, which has strongly criticized the crackdown in Poland. He said that, like the Italians and Spanish, the Japa-nese had made "unforgivable, irresponsible and slanderous state-

ments" against the Soviet system. The Soviet media carried a series of attacks on the Italian party following its outspoken criticism, but Wednesday's commentary was the first against the Spanish party.

Mr. Hall said the two parties had deliberately picked out and canggerated mistakes and weaknesses in Polish Communism.
The parties then "misinterpreted

the whole Socialist system while lations. praising bourgeois trappings which appear democratic," he asserted.

The Italian and Spanish party leaders thus came to the conclusion that the Soviet bloc states were the biggest obstacle to developing Socialism, Mr. Hall said.

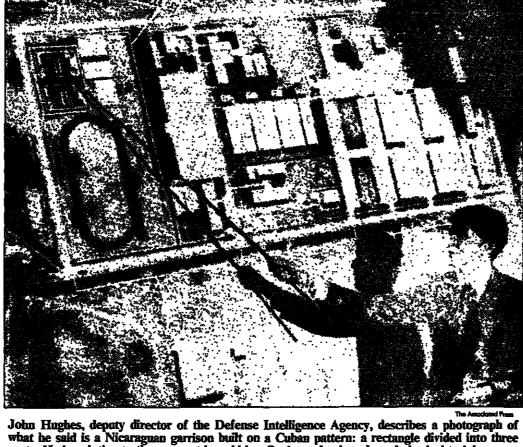
But the head of the small U.S. party told Europeans that their hopes of developing a Socialist system based on the Western political system are doorded. "There is no party to the control of the system are doorded." way that capitalism can be humanized," he said. "In the real world there is no 'third way' for the class

## French Party Ties With China

PARIS (UPI) — A French Communist Party delegation returned Wednesday from talks in Peking, the first such visit in 23 years, and expressed satisfaction over the gradual warming of relations with the Chinese Communist Party.

A French party spokesman told reporters that the two sides agreed to continue increasing their cooperation despite policy differences. The two parties have disagreed over the French party's alignment with Soviet foreign policies.

The spokesman said the French party's leader. Georges Marchais, will visit Peking at a date to be set



John Hughes, deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, describes a photograph of what he said is a Nicaraguan garrison built on a Cuban pattern: a rectangle divided into three parts. He is pointing to the segment he said is a Soviet-style obstacle and physical training area.

## Photos Show Buildup of Military In Nicaragua, Reagan Aides Assert

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to swing public opinion behind its Central America policies, has displayed enlargements of aerial photographs that it says support its charges that Nicaragua is engaged in a military buildup that poses a threat to its

The photographs, projected onto a large screen in a State Department auditorium, were the highlights of a lengthy press briefing given Tuesday by Adm. Bobby. R Inman deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John Hughes, deputy director of

Mr. Hughes said the photo-graphs showed Nicaraguan mili-tary installations built on a Cuban model, airfields with runways lengthened to handle Soviet MiG jet lighters that the United States contends are earmarked for Nicaragua, and Soviet tanks and artillery in place at some of the instal-

The two officials also showed a series of before-and-after photographs that they said showed Indian villages near Nicaragua's bor-der with Honduras that were burned by Nicaraguan authorities. The administration has accused Nicaragua of repressing and forci-bly relocating the Miskito Indians and other tribes that lived in the

## Army's Size Criticized

Except for the photographs, collected by unspecified aerial recon-naissance methods, the briefing was largely a repetition of infor-mation that the administration had made public previously.

The main point of the briefing was the allegation that Nicaragua's Sandinista-controlled government, with Cuban and Soviet help, is building an army that is far larger than it needs for legitimate self-defense. Adm. Inman said the intelligence community believes that Nicaragua's goal is to create a stand-ing army of 25,000 to 30,000 and a ready-reserve militia of between

100,000 and 150,000. He added that while the purpose is not clear, he believes the "pattern of Cuba" is being repeated in Nicaragus and that "the military infrastructure is there to turn the from which campaigns of political intimidation or warfare can be waged against the rest of Central American.

dent Reagan's support for the government in El Salvador and his hostility to Nicaragua.

"This time, the ocean barriers aren't there," Adm. Inman said. They can move much more easily into Central American countries."

What set the briefing apart from

Officials say an international banking syndicate with U.S. participants is negotiating a \$130-mil-lion loan to Nicaragua, Page 9.

previous administration attempts to make its case about Central America was the almost theatrical way in which the material was pre-

Administration officials also first move in a major effort to influence public opinion and counter the opposition that is growing in Congress and elsewhere to Presi-

The session was limited to pre-

senting evidence about the alleged Nicaraguan arms buildup and did not deal with charge made by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that the leftist guerrillas in El Salvador are controlled and supplied by outside powers such as as Cuba and Nicaragua. Mr. Haig's accusation caused several members of Congress to ask for proof.

Adm. Inman said evidence about the so-called "Salvador-Nicaragua connection was being presented to Congress in closed briefings that would continue Administration officials also made clear that it was only the Wednesday at the State Department for a bipartisan group of high former government officials,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## No Early End Is Seen To Polish Martial Law

WARSAW — Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday that they anticipate no end soon to martial law, which was imposed in Poland nearly three months ago, and one said that military rule could last "a political generation."

The trappings of martial law — the curfew, the restrictions on travel - could well be lifted," a source in Warsaw said. "But the fundamental reality - rule by military authority - could remain unchanged for a political genera-

The veteran diplomat, speaking privately, also said that "the Poles have found their leader in Gen. Woiciech Jaruzelski, adding that wojciech Jaruzeiski, adding that his authority seems unassailable, particularly in light of the parade of support professed for him at last month's meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

Martial law, the diplomatic source said, "will last for months." The subject of its duration has prompted considerable discussion among Western observers in the Polish capital, especially as the Dec. 13 crackdown approaches.

Some restrictions - such as those on domestic travel between most cities and on telephoning inside the country — were eased last month. A curiew from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. remains in effect, however, and Poles are allowed to travel abroad only in authorized groups bound for Soviet-bloc states.

Moreover, 3,953 Poles - many of them activists of the suspended labor movement Solidarity - are interned at 25 martial law detention centers, the Justice Ministry said this week. It also said 245 persons have drawn prison terms for strike activity since Dec. 13.

Perhaps the clearest indication from ranking Polish authorities about the length of martial law was attributed in February to Dep-uty Premier Micczyslaw F. Ra-kowski. The West German magazine Der Spiegel quoted Mr. Ra-kowski as having said in late December that martial law "will certainly last a long time, not just a

Gen. Jaruzelski, Communist Party leader and head of the ruling Military Council of National Salvation said at the Central Com-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# U.S. Is Said to Approve Anti-Nicaragua Actions

and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan has authorized covert operations against Nicaragua, which administration officials have charged is serving as the military command center and supply line to guerrillas in El Salvador, according to informed administra-tion officials.

While the president has ruled out the use of U.S. military forces in direct anti-Nicaragua operations, the officials said, he has authorized a covert plan that directs the CIA to begin building and funding a paramilitary force of up to 500 Latin Americans who are to operate out of commando camps spread along the Nicaraguan-Hon-

duran border.

The officials emphasized that months will be needed for the paramilitary force to be recruited, trained and positioned. They did not say precisely when the crossborder operations were scheduled

to begin.

As part of this plan, the commandos eventually would attempt to destroy vital Nicaraguan targets, such as power plants and bridges, in an effort to disrupt the economy and divert the attention and the resources of the government. CIA strategists believe that these covert operations inside Ni-caragua will slow the flow of arms to El Salvador and disrupt what they claim is a Soviet and Cuban-controlled government in Nicara-

Operating under a \$19-million budget from CIA funds, the planned 500-man force could be increased in size in necessary, officials said. The CIA force would be supplemented by another Latin American commando force of up to 1,000 men — some of whom are currently undergoing training by Argentine military officials.

This is the plan for CLA covert operations first reported in The Washington Post on Feb. 14 as part of the Reagan administra-tion's strategy in the region. At the time, it could not be determined whether the president had authorized the CIA's plan to build a paramilitary force against Nicara-

Several informed sources now say that the president did formally authorize the proposal, but the precise timing of his authorization could not be determined. It may have occurred late last year.

covert plan, Dale Peterson, a CTA spokesman, said, "It's not our poli-cy to comment on such allegations," United Press International reported. A White House spokes-man said: "I would suspent we

would have no comment. [Steven W. Bosworth, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, said in a televi-sion interview: "Our response is that we simply do not address allegations such as those reported in The Washington Post ... . Our re-fusal to address those should not be taken as tacit confirmation that they are in fact true.")

The covert-action proposal was developed by the CIA and first presented in detail to President Reagan by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, at the Nov. 16 meeting of the National Security Council. It was sup-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Argentina Is Expected To Aid Caribbean Effort

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service
BUFNOS AIRES — Thomas O. Enders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, said here after a series of meetings with Argentine government officials that he expected Argentina to be "active in whatever action is taken in Central America" by other Latin American pow-

Speaking at a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Enders, the State Department chief of Latin Ameri-can affairs, avoided comment on reports that Argentina has sent advisers or paramilitary squads to Central America to work against guerrilla forces in El Salvador and Guatemala and the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

Mr. Enders said, however, that "the notion of collective action is there" for Argentina and other countries in the region and that "it is a possibility we should all be

#### Talks With President

U.S. and Argentine officials said that Central America was the focus of Mr. Enders' two days of talks with Argentina's president and military leader, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, and other high government officials. Later Tuesday, Mr. Enders went

to Chile for two days of talks expected to center on human right. matters, which have prompted a debate within the administration on whether it can certify to Conment has made progress on that issue. The certification is necessary for Argentina and Chile before the administration can grant each country \$50,000 in military aid included in next year's budget.

Mr. Enders' visit was made as Argentina's involvement and intentions in Central America have, after months of quiet rumors, be-come a subject of internal debate and of increasing comment by

high government officials. Much attention was focused here last month on the weeklong visit to Argentina of the Salva-doran Army chief of staff, Col. Rafael Flores Lima, who elicited the first public commitment by Argentine Army officials to provide military aid to El Salvador. Col. Flores Lima's visit and per-

sistent reports here of Argentine involvement in Nicaragua and El Salvador and of the possible dispatch of Argentine forces to Central America have begun to prompt criticism from human rights groups and political leaders as well as defensive government

Two Argentine political groups, including Christian Democrats and a wing of the Peronist Party. have protested ties between Argen-tina and El Salvador. Six human rights groups also declared Col. Flores Lima persona non grata.

The criticism has elicited denials from Gen. Galtieri and other high officials that Argentina intends to become involved militarily in El Salvador. There has been little official comment, however, on possible Argentine operations in other Central American countries.

Government officials have sought to portray Argentina's Cenapproach that supports the Salvadoran government, leaves open the possibility of relations with Nicaragua and does not recognize the region's violence in the strict East-West terms used by U.S. officials.



Interned Solidarity members playing cards in a photograph reportedly made recently at Bialoleka detention center on the outskirts of Warsaw. The picture was obtained from ABC-TV's news film.

#### INSIDE

#### French Elections

Cantonal elections for the councils of France's 95 departments will take place Sunday and it seems likely that political fury that has boiled up over a Marscilles suicide and a Paris police protest owes more to the pre-electoral climate than it does to the incidents themselves. Page 2.

#### Mondale's Plan

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, previewing his midterm campaign speech, has indicted the Reagan administration "not only for an economic program that has failed but for a profound lack of fairness and compassion." Mondale advocated a number of specific policies that are likely to fuel debate, not just in 1982, but in his expected bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. Page



Civil Rights Law

Supreme Court Associate Justice Sandra D. O'Connor, breaking an unwritten rule against discussing issues pending before the court, is urging a congressional subcommittee to consider changes in federal civil rights law. Page 3.

# In China, a 'Civic Virtues Month' Tries to Tame Rudeness

PEKING - Early on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 28, a minibus arrived at the eastern gate of Beihai Park and disgorged the Communist Party chairman, Hu Yaobang, three deputy prime ministers and some other prominent officials. As cameras clicked, they picked up brooms and vigorously swept the walks. Mr. Hu went over to teach some young Chinese how to sort tiles, then helped Gen. Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the Chinese Army, pile trash into a push-

The officials were setting an example, for replay on prime-time television, to kick off "Civic Virtues Month," in which cleanliness, public order and politeness have officially been declared in vogue.

told not to spit on the ground, litter, honk car horns, cycle while drunk, shove, snari or otherwise be nasty in public places. They have been enjoined instead to tidy up neighborhood eyesores, help old people and small children,

Since the beginning of March, Chinese have been

be courteous in shops and, not least, to once more "learn from Lei Feng." Lei Feng, while serving in the army 20 years ago, was killed by a falling telephone pole that another soldier had hit with a truck. Mr. Lei was posthumously discovered by Maoist ideologists to have performed all sorts of selfless deeds, which were documented by a diary and photographs.

Month, happens to coincide with a new crackdown on raffic violations, which the Peking newspaper Guangming Daily once said gave China the worst road accident record in the world. It has now become illegal for motorists to eat, drink, smoke or talk while

while the campaign has yet to discourage the surliness of some shop clerks, there have been other visible changes in Peking, one of 19 Chinese cities designated to lead the civic virtues effort. Directional arrows have been freshly painted at intersections. Red and white banners festoon buildings. "Let the spirit of Lei Feng shine in the capital," said a slogan. Another, in a downtown shop, urged. "Practice hygiene, observe discipline, strive to be a civilized person

#### Volunteer Street Cleaners

Xiao Wang, a teen-age clerk in a fruit store on Wangfujing Street, said: "We are having this one-month campaign to teach people how to be polite, and to continue doing so as we reconstruct our country. It doesn't mean that we should be rude again in

In the weekend leading up to Civic Virtues Month. the official Chinese press agency reported that 1 mil-lion Peking residents had turned out to join Mr. Hu in scrubbing, sweeping and washing the capital. It later revised the number in the cleanup to more than 2 million. They included the drivers from a Peking trolley-bus station, who volunteered to spend their

traffic rules to waiting passengers.

Few here would dispute that the campaign was needed, in view of the damage inflicted in the Cultural Revolution, when traditional elegant courtesies were ridiculed as "bourgeois."

"Young people were encouraged to be rude to older ople," an elderly Peking intellectual said, "The ruder they acted, the more revolutionary they were Now 14 major stores in Peking have set up desks and invited customers to complain about the rude

service that has characterized some state-run retail en-Rowdy behavior became a public issue after the Chinese women's volleyball team won a world championship last autumn. A victory celebration in Peking's Tian An Men Square got out of hand, and some youths who began scuffling and shouting anti-

#### foreign slogans were arrested. **Honking Rules Issued**

Such chaos is no longer tolerated on Peking's streets. But 3.2 million bicycles, China's basic mode of transport, must vie for space with 190,000 trucks, buses, taxis and cars, which emit a succession of beeps as if negotiating the traffic crush by sonar. The risk of accidents increases at night because cars use only parking lights and bicycles have no lights at all. The new regulations specify that vehicles must stay in lane and can emit only three toots at a time, with

of rigging bicycles with makeshift motors has been halted. Pedestrians have been given the right-of-way

The Public Security Bureau, as China's police are called, dispatched sound trucks through the city to announce the new rules. The first day on Qianmenwai Street in central Peking, the number of illegally parked bicycles reportedly dropped from more than 300 per hour to only eight or nine. A policeman in Tian An Men Square counted only 18 horns honked in a 30-minute period.

The question is whether everything will retrogress after the month-long civility campaign, which Premier Zhao Ziyang said would become an annual event. A European diplomat recalled a Chinese television production of a series of skits last year teaching politeness in stores. By the time the current drive began, many young clerks were ignoring or arguing with customers and flinging products insolently across the

The Public Security Bureau, which has deployed 6,500 policemen around the capital, reported 43,234 violations of the new traffic rules on March 1, the first day of the crackdown, with 675 offenders fined. On March 2, the number of violations rose to 90,811,

with 1,532 people fined. A police spokesman attributed the rise to the assumption that enforcement would slacken after the campaign began. Only 1,914 violations were reported

# Socialists in France Finding Civil Service Hard to Tame

New York Times Service

PARIS - Last week a high-ranking social security official in Marseilles committed suicide. On Tuesday, 400 police commanders held an angry and unprecedented protest meeting at the prefecture of police here on the Quai des Orievres.

The incidents were not connected. But both are benchmarks of the difficulties the Socialist government is encountering as it tries to spread its authority among a group that is far harder to tame than the voters: the permanent civil service.

In the French political tradition, passion, like herpes, lies dormant until some special strain comes along to make it flare up. Elections for the councils of France's 95 de-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

partments will take place Sunday, and it seems likely that the political fury that has boiled up over the Marseilles spicide and the Paris police protest owes more to politics than it does to the incidents

#### **Ruthless Campaign**

Both incidents point to the same thing, according to the opposition, which hopes to make the elections otherwise insignificant, since the departmental councils hold little power — a test of the govern-ment's support. The Socialists, the opposition claims, are moving rathlessly to remove or penalize officials with the wrong political

The government denies this and says the opposition politicians and newspapers are blowing up two difficult but essentially nonpolitical events to frighten the voters.

The police protest erupted after Gaston Defferre, the interior minister, blocked the promotion of a senior officer, Marcel Leclerc, to the post of deputy to François Le Mouel, director of the Paris-based Police Judiciaire, or national de-

Mr. Defferre offered Mr. whose career has been several allegedly botched cases, a

Marseilles, insisted that this was an honor for Mr. Leclerc. "He would have lots of business," Mr. Defferre said, referring to Marseilles' notorious underworld. "He would get a chance to shine."

Mr. Leclerc did not see it that way. Paris is so much the capstone of any of France's many bureaucracies that to be promoted out of it the heavyweight quality and tenacious incumbency of its staff — as the elephants' graveyard, is virtually a separate service within the na-

and was shunted off to a post in bedroom for a glass of water and the police inspectorate general. His superior, Mr. Le Mouel, a popular criticism became a fire storm. and widely respected officer, resigned in protest.

al demonstration at the Quai des Orfèvres followed.

Leclerc's original promotion was blocked — Mr. Defferre has given from the principal police union. the political process to blame the The union, whose leadership is Socialists for his death. sympathetic to the Socialists, had been demanding for some time that a number of conservative senior officers be replaced or shifted. and union considerations to influence its administration of the police. A similar criticism has been made by the opposition in the case of the suicide of René Lucet,

ty office. Mr. Lucet was described by many—including at least one gov-ernment minister—as a brilliant no firm political consensus as to but unorthodox administrator who reduced the time involved in pro- pendent and an obstructive civil cessing health cases from several service. Nor is there a consensus weeks to a few days. He was also on how much political pressure a an active supporter of the Rassemblement Pour la République, one the obstruction down.

which occurred after he was fired

as head of the health-benefits sec-

tion of the Marseilles social securi-

different promotion: director of of the two principal opposition the Police Judiciaire in Marseilles. Parties. He was said to have dis-After the controversy blew up, the minister, who is also mayor of sages attacking the Communist

> Accordingly, he was a particular target of the local branch of the Confédération Générale du Travail, the Communist-dominated labor federation. After vigorous complaints from the group, Nicole Questiaux, the Cabinet minister in charge of social security, sent an inspection team to the Marseilles

The team criticized Mr. Lucet's is to be demoted. This is particu- administrative practices, his large larly true for the police, and the expense accounts and his hiring of Paris prefecture, known — after four chanffeur bodyguards. Mrs. Questianx fired him.

The speed with which she moved was widely criticized, even

y the pro-government press. hen, the day after his dismissal, Mr. Leclerc refused the transfer Mr. Lucet sent his wife out of the

The opposition claimed that he was the victim of a brutal, Com-Tuesday's peaceful but emotion-demonstration at the Quai des fièvres followed.

was the Value of purge, one news-paper going so far as to call him the first casualty of Socialist ter-The assembled commanders ror." Government supporters re-charged that the reason that Mr. sponded that even if Mr. Lucet's dismissal had been improper, he blocked — Mr. Defferre has given had good prospects of contesting no explanation — was pressure it, and that it was a total abuse of

Both the Leclerc and the Lucet cases have served to lend a particularly poisonous note to the last days preceding the elections. The The government thus is under atmosphere is expected to cool af-fire for allegedly allowing political ter the results are in, assuming that, as expected, support for the government will not greatly de-

> Beyond this, however, is the cuestion of how the government will move to obtain the kind of cooperation from the bureaucracy that it will need to put its program through. Political switches are un-familiar after a quarter of a centu-

# **Giscard Campaigning Vigorously** For Post Once Considered Lowly

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing a wide

berth for his comeback attempt.
Officially, Mr. Giscard d'Esta-

ing has done his best to play down

his lingering distaste for the neo-

Gaullist mayor of Paris, Jacques

Chirac, whom he accused of premeditated treason for al-

legedly encouraging the Gaullist faithful to withhold their key sup-port last May, contributing to his

the conservative opposition.

Nonetheless, Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have agreed

By Jonathan C. Randal Washington Post Service

PARIS - Less than a year after losing a bid for his second term as president to François Mitterrand, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is running hard for what used to be one of the lowliest elective offices in French politics.

The fact that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. 56, is officially on the comeback trail is considered more important than the race itself for cantonal elections this month

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is campaigning eight hours a day for few-er than 12,000 potential votes and is sticking to local themes. On one recent outing he talked to residents of a retirement home, supermarket shoppers and athletes at a sports

center. Even his veteran Socialist opponent concedes that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a sure winner on his home turf of Chamalières, a wellto-do suburb of industrial Cler-mont-Ferrand in south-central

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision to make a comeback has not been without its detractors, who dismiss his starting out at the bottom as false modesty. His stiff, patrician manners, which enraged many French citizens last year and heavily contributed to the Socialist vic-

#### Distaste for Chirac

Once beyond the confines of Chamalières, where he is considered something of the lord of the local manor and in fact owns a castle. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has run into what De Gaulle called his

Some remarks Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made on national and world problems in interviews published in West Germany's Stern maga-zine, France's Paris-Match and The Sunday Times of London were not well-received.

There is also the problem of the apparent lack of warmth in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's relations with the quarreling remnants of his parespecially with his former prime minister, Raymond Barre. Mr. Barre has done his best to give

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to field only one conservative candidate in most of the nearly 2,000 cantonal voting districts being contested in two rounds on the next two Sundays.

In part, such prudence is dictated by fears that the Socialists are still riding a wave of public sup-port even if Mr. Mitterrand's politcal honeymoon is wearing a bit

In part, it also reflects Socialist moves to transfer some power lors elected in the cantonal vote. The Socialists and the Commu-

nists - nominal comrades in the Socialist-dominated national government but fierce rivals in the local elections — also are campaigning hard. Traditionally, the party in power

has dismissed the local elections as essentially apolitical, but the Socialist government seems to be tak-ing the vote seriously. A recent cut in the price of gasoline was the first in 17 years. During the past few weeks there also have been promises to middle-class executives that they will not be taxed more heavily, the poorest of the French have been told that the yield on government-operated sav-ings accounts will be linked to inflation, and women have been promised partial reimbursement for abortions.

Political analysts believe that one of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's main motives in running in Chamalières is to prevent Mr. Chirac and his party from nailing down the undisputed leadership of The opposition has been reduced to flogging a perennial grievance, the quality and objectiv-ity of state-run television. At times it seems that the conservatives are repeating the arguments that the Socialists and Communists used during their 23 years in the politi-cal wilderness.

## **Polish Martial Law Expected To Continue for Long Time**

(Continued from Page 1) mittee meeting last month that "martial law will pass and Poland will remain and so will her prob-lems." In an address to the Sejm. or parliament, in late January the general said that restrictions could be lifted within a month barring

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illegal acts."
No sustained, open opposition to martial law has been reported in Warsaw, and the veteran Western diplomat said he doubted the spring uprising predicted in some quarters would materialize.

#### Pope Condemns Force

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Pope John Paul II said Wednesday that the problems of his homeland cannot be solved by "physical force."

In one of his most explicit references to martial law in Poland, the pope also said many of his countrymen suffer because of what he called the "state of war and the situation that has been created with

## Propaganda Balloons Protested

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) -Poland has protested to Denmark about 10,000 balloons carrying propaganda leaflets launched last week from the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm to Poland, a Danish Foreign Ministry official said

Wednesday.

A French group called the Free
Balloons for Poland Committee launched the helium-filled balloons, carrying 40,000 leaflets sup-porting Solidarity, despite a ban on the operation by the Danish Foreign Ministry and aviation au-



Leyton Green depot as 35,000 employees struck for a day against layoffs and a fare increase. Subways were also halted in the system's first total stoppage since a strike in 1926.

## Managua Official Says Expansion Of Military Is 'Strictly Defensive'

By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

MANAGUA - A member of the Nicaraguan junta said in an in-terview that the military buildup here was "exclusively defensive" and that the United States was making charges to the contrary to justify a possible intervention. The Sandinista official, Sergio

Ramírez Mercado, conceded Tuesday that the country had expanded its armed forces and that garrisons are more scattered than when Nicaragua was ruled by Anastasio Somoza, but he disputed charges by Washington that 2,000 Cuban soldiers were at the side of the Nicaraguan troops. "There is not a single foreign soldier in Nicaragua," he said.
"When Mr. Haig is saying every

day that they are going to bomb us and attack us and blockade us, how can they then turn around and ask us not to defend ourselves?" he asked. He denied U.S. charges that Ni-

caragua was a threat to other nations in the region and said his country was seeking a "nonaggression pact" with all the countries of Central America. "We have stated this position

openly many times," he said, "but nobody in the Reagan administration wants to hear us." Mr. Ramírez was responding to an interviewer's questions that were based on comments made at a State Department news conference

in Washington that purported to troops. We have spread out our demonstrate that Nicaragua was building up its military forces.

Mr. Ramirez called the charges "pure lies," saying, "What worries us is that they could be a pretext

for some kind of thing they have in

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry statement issued after the Wash-ington briefing said, "These irresponsible acts serve to deepen still more the serious crisis and tension moving through the Central American area," The Associated Press

reported from Managua.
[Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman left unexpectedly for Washington after the U.S. briefing, possibly to seek a meeting with American officials or to hold a news conference to counter the U.S. allegations, the AP quoted government sources as saying.] In the interview, Mr. Ramirez said: "We have more military garrisons of course. But it is precisely because the spread of Somoza's national gnard was not based on national defense but on internal repression. He didn't want to have any of his military units out of his reach in Managua because he feared that independent garrisons would revolt. He centered the mili-

all in one place in Managua. "Our military organization," he continued, "has to do with the need to defend ourselves. We don't

## U.S. Is Said to Approve Anti-Nicaragua Action

(Continued from Page 1)

ported by Secretary of State Alex-ander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according to knowledgeable offi-Concern Over Casualties

Administration officials familiar

with the CIA covert program em-phasized that the decision to focus on economic targets was based on a desire to disrupt the Nicaraguan arms supply line to El Salvador in a manner that is relatively inexensive and least threatening to the civilian population.

"If you blow up a dam, you cause a lot of trouble but you're

not killing people," one high-level official said. Nicaragua is ruled by the San-

dinista National Liberation Front, whose guerrilla forces overthrew Anastasio Somoza in July, 1979. Honduras has a close military relationship with the United States, and Honduran officials fear the political upheaval in El Salvador and Nicaragua will spill into their country. As a separate part of the U.S. strategy in the region, the U.S. military is engaged in two op-erations in Honduras to support anti-Nicaraguan efforts indirectly, informed administration officials

National Security Council records, the initial CIA proposal in November called for "support and conduct of political and paramilitary operations against the Cuban presence and Cuban-Sandinista support structure in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Central America." The CIA, in seeking presidential anthorization for the \$19-million paramilitary force, emphasized that "the program should not be confined to that funding level or to the 500-man force described," the records show,

Covert operations under the CIA proposal, according to the se-curity council records, are intend-

 "Build popular support in Central America and Nicaragua for an opposition front that would be nationalistic, anti-Cuban and anti-Somoza." "Support the opposition front

through formation and training of action teams to collect intelligence and engage in paramilitary and political operations in Nicaragua and elsewhere." "Work primarily through

non-Americans" to achieve these covert objectives, but in some cas-

es perhaps "take unilateral para-

military action — possibly using U.S. personnel — against special Cuban targets." After the initial presentation. the CIA proposal was turned over to the National Security Planning

"presidential finding," which states the need for specific covert operations. Under national security statutes, no funds can be expended for covert actions "until the president finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the United

Senior U.S. defense and intelligence officials have said in recent weeks that without a slowdown in the arms supply to El Salvador by air, land and sea routes from Nicaragua, the position of government forces in the country could deteriorate rapidly, potentially prompting an escalation of Salvadoran requests for U.S. military assistance. Such requests are likely to run into strong congressional and public resistance.

Part of Broad Plan

According to administration officials, the covert plan is part of a broader program through which the administration hopes to achieve long-term stability in Central America by creating, nurturing and supporting new political coali-tions of centrist forces in Nicaragua and other key countries. Central America is experiencing a series of armed rebellions, and

officials here say U.S. intelligence has obtained detailed outlines of Soviet and Cuban long-term financial, military and political plans to support armed insurgencies in the region. This outline of Soviet intentions — along with intelligence of Soviet and Cuban activity in the area - has alarmed the president's national security advisers and, ac-cording to officials, is a central reason for the administration's covert program.

Several senior officials argue that intelligence-gathering efforts in Central America lapsed significantly under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter and that each of those administrations underestimated the problems of Central American governments and the strength of opposition movements.

The CIA station in El Salvador, for example, was closed for about five years - roughly from 1973 to 1978 - to save money, and the United States had virtually no intelligence sources there during that period,

"It takes a long time to develop this intelligence, spread money around and put people in crucial places and make the kind of friends we need," an official said Only in the past year, officials

said, has the United States learned details of what the Russians and Cubans hope to gain in the region. U.S. intelligence reports now show that in 1978 the Russians and Cubans committed the money and resources for a major effort to sup-Group, a subcommittee of the National Security Council, as a draft Central America. garrisons the way any regular mili-tary force in the world does." Mr. Ramirez said the Sandinistas never discuss the exact size of their forces but that the Reagan administration's estimate of 70,000 was "too much."

He said the government was building no new airstrips but that they were expanding two existing ones in the Caribbean coastal cities of Puerto Cabezas and Bluefields. "We are doing both based on money borrowed from the Cen-tral American Development Bank in Honduras," he said, "These loans were negotiated during the Somoza regim

'Absolutely Absurd' He said he considered the

Reagan administration's claim that there were 2,000 Cuban soldiers in Nicaragua "absolutely absurd." "How could we hide 2,000 Cuban soldiers in a country this size without anybody seeing them?" he

He said there were 2,000 teachers and 400 doctors from Cuba still in Nicaragna. Until recently, he said, Cuban technicians and engineers were helping build a road but now "the work is finished." tary here in the bunker with his ar-Mr. Ramirez and other mem-

mored cars, tanks and elite forces hers of the Sandinista-ruled government say their fears of an American-sponsored intervention in or "destablization" of Nicaragua are compounded by indications that guerrillas in El Salvador are mounting a serious effort to disrupt the elections scheduled there March 28.

"We feel if the guerrillas are successful, it will be quite a difficult situation for us," he said.

The United States has made of the Salvadoran elections a crucial thing," he said. "They are putting all their eggs in one basket. The failure of the elections would be a political failure for the United States, and we're afraid they'll pass us the bill for it." He said he felt a direct U.S. in-

tervention was "improbable," but the Sandinistas are afraid the United States would help organize a force of Cuban exiles and the 5,000 to 6,000 former national guardsmen he estimated had fled Nicaragua after the revolution. He disputed U.S. charges that

Nicaragua is shipping arms to the Salvadoran rebels.

Nicaragua has no border with El Salvador, but it faces El Salvador across the Gulf of Fonseca. U.S. destroyers have been patrolling there. "I think the warships that the United States has stationed in the Gulf of Fonseca have all the information to say whether or not we are shipping arms through it," be said. "Why don't they say what

# WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, said Wednesday that the deficit for fiscal 1982 would be about \$102.6 billion, \$4 billion above the previous administra-

Mr. Stockman told reporters after testifying before the Senate Finance

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Paris Issues Appeal in Bangui Dispute

The Guardian PARIS - President François Mitterrand asked African leaders Wednesday to intervene in a confrontation between France and the Cen-

tral African Republic over a former Central African premier who has

Central African security forces reportedly have surrounded the French

Embassy, where the former government official, Ange Patasse, took refuge after he was accused of plotting a coup last week. On Wednesday

France has been given until noon Thursday by the Central African military regime to hand over Mr. Patasse, an opposition leader who served as premier under the deposed former head of state, Joan-Bédet

Bokassa. Central African police entered the French military attache's

home in Bangui in a search for evidence of alleged involvement by

The Associated Press

PARIS - President François Mitterrand of France, in a Washington

PARIS — President François Mitterrand of France, in a Washington meeting with President Reagan Friday, will discuss interest rates and unemployment, presidential adviser Pierre Bérégovoy said Wednesdential adviser Pierre Bérégovoy said Wednesdential nations in Versailles, for the June gathering of leaders of major industrial nations in Versailles, East-West force levels, Poland, the Middle East, Central America and relations between the world's developed and developing nations. Speaking to reporters after the weekly Cabinet meeting, Mr. Bérégovoy said that Mr. Mitterrand proposed the Washington meeting and that the date

was set six weeks ago.

Last week the White House irritated Mr. Mitterrand by announcing

the visit a day before the two sides had agreed the news would be made

Stockman Sees \$4-Billion Deficit Jump

Mitterrand, Reagan to Discuss Rates

taken refuge in the French Embassy.

evening. French troops in Bangui were on alert.

French interests in Mr. Patasse's reported coup attempt.

Committee that farm support payments for 1982 would be about \$4 billion more than planned During the weekend, Mr. Stockman said the fiscal 1983 budget deficit was estimated at \$96.4 billion, almost \$5 billion above President Reagan's earlier estimates. During his testimony, Mr. Stockman said the

### administration would consider a proposal for a \$5-per-barrel oil import fee that would raise \$18 billion, if Congress submitted the plan. Ulster Group Threatens Haughey

United Press Internation DUBLIN — Ireland's new premier, Charles J. Haughey, worked on his policies for Ireland Wednesday and the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant group, said it would assassinate him if he meddled in the affairs of

The threat was issued in response to Mr. Haughey's pledge that one of his first priorities would be to get British troops peacefully out of Northern Ireland. The Rev. Ian Paisley, the Northern Irish protestant leader, said Mr. Haughey's re-election would mean "a stepping up of the republic's open hostility to Ulster and to demands for further direct involvement in our affairs."

In his first address to the parliament on Tuesday, after he was elected premier in an 86-to-79 vote, Mr. Haughey discussed the nation's most persistent problems — the economy and Ulster. Mr. Haughey has promised new spending, including huge investments for Dublin's decaying inner city, to remedy economic ills.

### Arms Freeze Gains Support in U.S.

WASHINGTON - More than 120 members of the House and 19 Senators allied themselves Wednesday with a movement calling for a halt to the stockpiling of more nuclear weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union. More were expected.

At a news conference, congressional supporters announced that they would seek enactment of a resolution in both houses of Congress asking President Reagan to negotiate a mutual nuclear arms freeze with the

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said in reaction to the proposal that a nuclear freeze would harm both the national defense and Mr. Reagan's strategy for reducing the level of nuclear arms around the world. In the event a freeze resolution is adopted, Mr. Haig said, "the instability and political disarray" that would follow "could be devastat-

## **Police Quell Protest** Over Guatemala Vote

The Associated Press
GUATEMALA CITY — Police using tear gas succeeded in break-ing up a demonstration of about 200 protesters who asserted that there was widespread electoral fraud in Sunday's presidential bal-

Three opposition candidates for the presidency, meanwhile, were released Tuesday after a brief arrest. They pledged to continue their protest against the election, won by Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, the candidate of the rul-ing coalition backed by the mili-

The outgoing Congress was expected to elect Gen. Guevara in a congressional election expected to be held next week. The congres-

## U.S. Displays Photos It Says Show Buildup in Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1) and he added that another press

briefing was likely Friday.

The tone of the administration's approach was set by Adm. Inman, who opened the briefing Tuesday by saying he was "concerned" and "angry" because the public has not been getting "a clear idea of what is concerning us in the intelligence community.

He said government officials have been inhibited in responding to congressional questions by the need to protect intelligence sources. For that reason, he continued, CIA Director William J. Casey had declassified the aerial photo-

Mr. Hughes said there are 49 active military garrisons in Nicara-gua, 36 of them built since the Sandinistas gained power in 1979. He then showed aerial photos of several garrisons that he said were built on the Cuban pattern of a rectangle divided into three parts: a motor pool, a barracks area and a training area containing what he contended were "Soviet-model" obstacle and physical training

To emphasize that point, Mr. Hughes also displayed an aerial view of a military garrison in Cuba constructed in the same way. As the photos of the purported Nicaraguan installations were flashed on the screen, Mr. Hughes pointed out what he said were Soviet T-55 tanks and artillery pieces, East German trucks and shelters for jet

He said the Nicaragnans have an estimated 25 T-55 tanks

equipped with 100mm guns, 12 155mm howitzers, 12 armored personnel carriers, two heavy-duty Soviet helicopters and amphibious ferry equipment. He added four airfields are being prepared for MiGs that the United States expects to arrive later this year, and he contended that this equipment gives Nicaragua an arsenal more formidable than that of any other Central American country.

#### Aid to Salvador Held Vital WASHINGTON (AP) - Mr.

Haig said Wednesday that withdrawal of U.S. military aid would be a "fatal blow" to El Salvador's government in its battle against guerillas

Testifying before a Senate sub-committee that screens foreign aid requests, the secretary added, how-ever, that the outlook for the ruling junta is "not as grim as is sometimes suggested" and that "the guerrillas are not about to overrun the country."

Asked whether the administration will continue military aid if an extreme rightist party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, wins the March 28 election for a constituent assembly, Mr. Haig said, "It is too early to say."
Sen. Robert Kasten, a Wiscon-

sin Republican and chairman of the subcommittee, said the aerial photographs allegedly depicting a Nicaraguan military buildup were helpful but that "additional hard evidence" is needed if the administration is going to gain support for its policies.

Gen. Guevara did not get an absolute majority of the popular vote. Gen. Guevara's opponents have charged that the government and the army stole the election. They appealed to the public to turn out for a rally in front of the presidential palace to demand a new election in 60 days. The turnout of

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about 200 was considered relatively small. The government, warning that no demonstrations would be allowed, cordoned off the area around the palace. Police cleared it, seized cameras and tape recorders from some journalists and detained several reporters. They were

ail later released. The three civilian candidates released portions of a letter they wanted to deliver to the outgoing president, Gen. Romero Lucas García. It spoke of the "jailing and murder of our parties activists in an effort to frighten us from pro-viding more proof of the violation of the elections."

After asking their followers to remain behind, the three candidates and their vice presidential running mates set out for the palace shortly after dusk.

The three candidates were stopped and put into a police van that took them to police headquar-

"After we arrived, Chief of Police Gen. German Chupina came in and gave us a speech on the electoral process for almost one hour and then drove us home," said Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre of the center-right coalition of Christian Democrats and the National Renovator Party.

Official election results released by the Electoral Council late Tuesday gave Gen. Guevara 336,290 votes, or 36 percent, Mario Sandoval Alarcón of the extreme right National Liberation Movement 250,313, Mr. Maldonado 207,387, and Gustavo Anzueto of the probusiness Authentic Nationalist Central Party 87,709.

#### S. Africa Opens Trial Of Alleged Mercenaries

PIETERMARITZBURG, South Africa — A group of 43 alteged mercenaries pleaded not guilty Wednesday to charges that they hijacked an airliner to South Africa after an unsuccessful coup attempt in the Seychelles last November. The 43 appeared in court here

for their trial under South Africa's anti-hijncking laws. They face sentences of between five and 30 years if convicted.

justice of the U.S. Supreme Court,

breaking an unwritten rule against

discussing issues pending before the court, has urged a congression-

Justice O'Connor and Justice

Lewis F. Powell Jr. were testifying

on the Supreme Court's budget be

Prompt Remedy

control the caseload, Justice O'Connor responded that it should

consider legislation that would re-

quire people suing for damages un-der the civil rights laws to take

their complaints first to adminis-

Asked how Congress might help

## Mondale Assails Reagan's Policies On Economy and Social Welfare

By David S. Broder

Washington Pou Service WASHINGTON - Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, in a preview of his 1982 campaign speech, has indicted the Reagan administration "not only for an economic program that has failed but for a profound lack of fairness

in a 35-minute talk Tuesday at the National Press Club, Mr. Mondale advocated a number of policies that are likely to fuel debate not just in 1982 but in his expected bid for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. They range from repeal of the scheduled 1983 tax cut and the imposition of a refundable energy tax to the imposi-tion of a "freeze" on nuclear weap-ons and a scrapping of the MX-missile system and the B-1 bomb-

Speaking to a receptive audience that included several dozen officials from the Carter-Mondale administration, he also showed that he was ready to defend the record

While acknowledging that the appeared as Republican doctrine Democrats should have done more in 1978. to spur business investment and

Heaviest Schedule Mr. Mondale has by far the

heaviest 1982 campaign schedule of any of the 1984 Democratic hopefuls. Aides said the recent deterioration of the economy prompted Mr. Mondale to begin commenting publicly on the issues on a national level through Tues-day's speech and an appearance Sunday on an interview program on national television.

In his speech Tuesday, he said that the Reagan administration bore full responsibility for "a recession that did not need to happen." He called the three-year, 25percent tax cut enacted last year "one of the most bizarre" ideas in of that administration and his part in it. history and said he had opposed it and its predecessors since they first

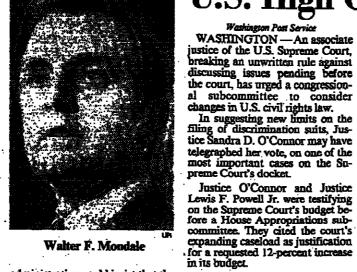
"It was obvious even to a fifthcurb regulatory paperwork, he grader," Mr. Mondale said. "that closed a question-and-answer peri-od by declaring, "For four years, sharply increase defense spending we told the truth, obeyed the law and balance the budget all at the and kept the peace — and that's same time," without "pushing up not bad." The comment received heavy applause.

same time," without "pushing up not bad." The comment received heavy applause.

> Warning that Congress can not change these policies unless "the president is willing to be a part of the change," Mr. Mondale called on President Reagan to withdraw "the most misleading budget ever He called for canceling the 1983

income-tax cut, trimming busine tax reductions voted last year and delaying the income-tax indexing ion scheduled for 1984 These steps would cut the 1985 deficit by \$50 billion, he said. To pull out of the recession

Congress should advance the July l tax cut to April I, he said. De-fense spending should be cut \$10 billion below Mr. Reagan's pro-posed increase, he said. With these



administration could insist that the Federal Reserve Board "ease up on the money supply, which would reduce interest rates and permit the economy to grow."

In addition to those views, which are widely reflected by congressional Democrats, Mr. Mondale made an attack on the social policies of the Reagan administra-tion that clearly followed the tradition of his mentor, the late Hubert

## steps taken, Mr. Mondale said, the U.S. Agency Called Slow to Act on Air Safety

By Richard Witkin

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Federal slow to adopt safety recommendations on such problems as protecting planes against icing, retarding cabin fires and strengthening pas-senger seats, the acting chairman of the National Transportation afety Board has asserted.

The official, Jim Burnett, told a joint hearing of two House sub-committees Tuesday that the crash Carriage. of an Air Florida plane in Washington on Jan. 13 had re-emphasized the need for up-to-the-minute data on runway conditions. "An all-out effort must be made

to solve this problem," Mr. Bur-Rep. Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, also used the Air Flori-da accident as a springboard for criticizing the safety efforts of the aviation administration.

regulations that are placed on aviation, this one seems to have fallen between the cracks."

The criticisms of the aviation agency were made at a joint hearing by the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee and the Transportation, Aviation and Materials Subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology. Rep. Glickman was co-chairman of the hearing with Rep. Albert Gore, Democrat of Tennessee.

The session coincided with the seventh day of public hearings by a safety board panel looking into the Air Florida accident, which occurred when the twin-jet Boeing 737 took off from Washington's National Airport in a snowstorm and crashed shortly afterward, killing 78 persons.

It was disclosed Tuesday that the accident had led Air Florida to tighten its procedures for badweather operations.

Noting that there were no regn-lations telling the airlines what de-icing mixtures to use or when to

the runway in snow, ice or slush. Since higher takeoff speeds re-puire more runway to achieve, the autine may often have to reduce its passenger and cargo loads to com-

pensate and improve safety mar-

The airline has also ordered crews to turn on the engine antiicing system immediately after perature is below 46 degrees Fahrenheit (8 Celsius) and when any of several other conditions exist. Previously, there was no specific temperature at which the heating system had to be used.

One of the other conditions is the existence of visible moisture. including "wet or dry snow, rain, sleet, fog, etc." The rule also applies if it is anticipated that a plane will have to taxi in loose or blowing snow or if the plane has been de-iced with a solution of water and glycol.

use them, Rep. Glickman said: "I 15 kilometers per hour) to the troversy. Evidence indicates that find that unbelievable. With all the speed at which they lift planes off the Air Florida jet developed only

75 percent to 80 percent of normal takeoff power and made a slower than normal takeoff run.

The theory of most safety ex-perts on the low engine power is that ice on instrument sensors in the engines gave the crew members false readings of engine power, and that they therefore did not advance the throttles as far as they should have while rolling down the

Icing Facilitated

Under this theory, the icing of the sensors would have been facilitated if the crew had neglected to turn on the engine anti-icing system. It is not clear from the cockpit tape recording whether, in going over the preflight check list, the plane's captain, Larry Wheaten, said "off" or "on" when the co-pilot, Roger Pettit, said "anti-ice." It also is the contention of Air Florida officials that use of engine anti-icer was not mandato ry if, as the crew evidently thought,

the snow was dry, not wet.

In any case, it is believed by most experts that the use of engine anti-icing system would have made it impossible for the crew to get too high a reading on engine power and to have taken off with the power too low.

So far, airline officials have not uggested another reason why takeoff power was below normal.

#### trative agencies. This requirement would cut down the number of suits reaching the U.S. courts, she

U.S. Airline Asks Agency to Resume

Control of Fares

WASHINGTON — World Airways, which has soured to promion the wings of cut-rate fares in the four years since air-lines were deregulated, has called on the Civil Aeronautics Board to take control of fares again because they are too low.

Heavy operating losses by the airline industry last year, believed to have exceeded \$1 billion, and dim prospects for at least the first part of 1982 have produced a crisis mong the carriers, Edward J. Daly, the chairman of World Airways, said Tuesday in a statement released here. Only the intervention of the board on an emergency basis can reverse fortunes, he said World assailed the situation that has followed deregulation as "dis-astrous and completely irrational."

#### Airline Chiefs Gather

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Heads of 21 major irlines will meet here. Thursday and Friday to review the industry's financial problems, officials have announced. They said the executive committee of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) would discuss a three-year plan to reorganize IATA's activities and discuss North Atlantic fares.

Civil rights lawyers argue that WASHINGTON —An associate the U.S. law at issue was designed expressly to circumvent state administrative procedures and provide a prompt remedy for constitu-tional violations.

al subcommittee to consider changes in U.S. civil rights law. In suggesting new limits on the filing of discrimination suits, Jus-tice Sandra D. O'Connor may have That Justice O'Connor says she believes administrative remedies should be exhausted before U.S. courts take up a case is no surprise. She had written on the subject betelegraphed her vote, on one of the most important cases on the Sufore being appointed to the Supreme Court

The fact that she talked about it Tuesday, however, was unusual. Last week the court heard oral arguments in a civil rights case from Florida raising the question of

U.S. High Court Justice Reveals View of Case whether exhaustion of state remedies before the filing of federal damage suits is required either by court precedent or past congressional ac-

> Justice O'Connor's comment suggests that she has decided that no congressional action requires the exhaustion of state remedies. Sex and Race

> The case under consideration, Patsy vs. Board of Regents of Florida, stems from a sex and race discrimination suit filed by a white woman job applicant. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that she should have taken her complaint through available ad-

ing damages in the U.S. courts. Justice O'Connor would not comment when asked whether she believed she had been indiscreet.

"I rest on what I said," she said. The budget increase requested by the court is one of the largest sought by any U.S. agency, although the total budget request for

the court, \$13.9 million, is small by

most federal agency standards. Justice Powell said that in the past two years the court had renimed money to the Treasury. But the rapidly expanding caseload, in-flation and inadequate budget esti-

## U.S. Aides Differ on Soviet Lasers

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Air Force
leaders have distanced themselves from the Pentagon's research director, who has warned that the Russians could have an anti-satellite laser in orbit as early as next

Richard D. DeLauer, the Pentagon research director, in a secret statement inadvertently made public at a recent House Armed Services Committee hearing, said that U.S. "geosynchronous satellites may be threatened by a Soviet space-based laser as early as 1983-1988."

Geosynchronous satellites hang over the same spot on Earth at an altitude of 22,500 miles (36,000 kilometers) and are frequently used to bonnee radio communications down to Earth. The administration of former President Jimmy Carter had said that Soviet space weapons threatened low-flying satellites, such as those used for reconnais-

#### Ariane to Execute **Double Launching**

The Associated Press CAYENNE, French Guiana Two Italian satellites will fired into orbit later this year from the Guiana space center on the north coast of South America, French officials

Yves Sillard, the director-general of France's space study center, said the satellites would be the first commercial ones to be launched from French Guiana, a French verseas department.

The Ariane-15 rocket, which is to place the two satellites in space, is made in France. The Guiana space center is a cooperative European project. The two satellites should be installed on the rocket by April 23 and the launching date will be announced at that time or

sance. But it had not said the the high-altitude ones were imperiled. Mr. Dellaner's statement was

supposed to have been kept secret, but Rep. Kenneth B. Kramer, Republican of Colorado, read it aloud late in February, during a public hearing that was taped by an Army Times newspaper report-

Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force chief of staff, told the House Appropriations subcommittee on de-fense on Tuesday that he is skeptical about Soviet space-based lasers posing a threat to U.S. satellites anytime soon. Gen. Allen said he is more worried about Soviet progress on lasers based on the ground and Soviet anti-satellite efforts in

Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, Air Force research director, told the House Armed Services subcommittee on research that there is no need for the United States to embark on a crash effort to develop space-based lasers. He said the choice of the type of laser technology could be made in 1984, and the decision on whether to put a particular system into full-scale development could be put off until

"I persenally am not encouraged by what I've seen in the application of space-based lasers up to this point," he said.

In a related development, the House Armed Services Committee on Tuesday approved a letter to the Budget Committee stating that the \$263 billion that President Reagan is asking for the military in fiscal 1983 is justified.

The letter, approved by voice vote, was in the form of guidance to the Budget Committee on what it believes the ceiling for the mili-tary should be in the first budget resolution that Congress will consider this year.

East German Soldiers Flee

The Associated Press GOETTINGEN, West Germany - Two East German border guards, in full battle dress but without their weapons, fled across the mined border strip into the West German state of Lower Saxo-

# **Meurice Hotel** in Paris: everything is new except the charm.

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## Rice Bribery Charges Re-Emerge Koreans Allegedly Paid by U.S., European Dealers

By William Robbins New York Times Service

which American and European rice traders were said to be paying off South Korean officials have sounded alarm bells in Congress.

The case, simmering since October, took on new intensity last week when a civil suit filed in California accused the rice traders of using at least \$6 million in over-charges to bribe representatives of

the South Korean government for ture Committee's Subcommittee

arranging favorable deals.... multimillion-dollar bribery scheme marked by controversy, including o the la 1970s. Now the Justice Department, whose Antitrust Division already had a grand jury in San Francisco examining the industry, has received a request from three members of Congress to investi-gate allegations similar to those contained in the California suit.

Members of the House Agricul-

# **London Times Union** Agrees to 200 Layoffs

LONDON - Union officials representing clerical workers at The Times of London have ratified an agreement for 200 job cuts, a spokesman for the 197-year-old

newspaper said Wednesday. The approval, voted Tuesday night, appeared to be a breakthrough in efforts to save the paper and its weekly stablemate, The Sunday Times. It followed the latest threat by the publisher, Rupert Murdoch, to close the journals if ent is reached on his de-

mand for 600 job cuts.
The Australian publisher, whose holdings include the mass-circulation Sun, the weekly News of the World and the New York Post, said Tuesday that a settlement "had to be found" by next Monday if closure was to be averted. Mr. Murdoch bought The Times and The Sunday Times from the Toronto-based Thomson organization in February, 1981. Since then, they have been losing money at an annual rate of £15 million (\$27.3

## Luxembourg to **Curb Pay Raises**

LUXEMBOURG -- Luxembourg has carbed increases in wages and some prices for the re-mainder of the year to cushion the impact of the recent 8.5-percent devaluation of the Belgian and

Luxembourg francs. In announcing the measures
Tuesday to the Luxembourg par-liament, Premier Pierre Werner also called for an improvement in Luxembourg's monetary union with Belgium that was set up shortly after World War I.

Mr. Werner renewed his criticism of Belgium's decision last of month to devalue the Belgian franc without consulting his country in advance. Luxembourgers had to go along or break the parity between its franc and the Belgian currency.

The premier said workers would be granted two wage increases of 2.5 percent, one in September and one in December. Previously, workers received 2.5-percent raises each time the Consumer Price Index rose by that amount. Inflation in Luxembourg is expected to run above 10 percent this year.

million). Mr. Murdoch contends overmanning is a key problem. The Times reported in its Wednesday editions that officials of clerical locals of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel had "overwhelmingly" approved an agreement reached with man-

agement Friday for a cut of 200 clerical jobs. The breakthrough followed Mr. Murdoch's agreement to suspend dismissal notices sent to 210 clerical workers last week.

A spokesman for Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd. said, however, that important negotiations re-main to be completed with the Times machine room and Sunday Times warehouse. These are being pursued urgently. The only other matters still to be settled are the future of two ancillary sections of the composing room, which will be affected by the introduction of

The Times quoted Mr. Murdoch as having told Times directors Tuesday be was hopeful of "a sub-Devaluation Leads cessful outcome, possibly near the end of this week."

#### Fund Opened at N.Y. News

NEW YORK (AP) — Three unions at the Daily News have voted to set up escrow accounts for raises that are due March 31 and make the funds available to help keep the newspaper publishing, a union leader said.

Some of the other unions representing News employees plan to vote shortly. Others are waiting to see how management reacts. The unions estimate that in the next 12 months, through high-interest es-crow funds set up and controlled by each of the 11 unions, the labor force could generate around \$10

million without interest. The morning tabloid, with the largest circulation of any generalinterest daily in the nation, was put up for sale in December by its Chicago-based owner, the Tribune

#### Syrian Aide to Visit Iran

United Press International DAMASCUS — Foreign Minis-ter Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria will visit Iran within the next two days for consultations with Iranian officials on regional devel-

on Cotton, Rice and Sugar also ex-"WASHINGTON - Charges of a The rice trade has long been pect the subject to be broached at a hearing on South Korean rice-

The California suit was filed last Thursday in U.S. District Court in San Francisco by Joseph L. Alioto, a former mayor there, in behalf of California and the Farmers Rice Cooperative, organizations that control about 75 percent of rice production in California, one of the country's major producing

Named as defendants in the suit were Pacific International Rice Mills Inc. of San Francisco and Agroprom, a Swiss concern based in Geneva. Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants were "certain individuals" in what was called the Office of Supply, Republic of Korea, including its administrator, Kim Joo-ho. The agency serves as South Korea's purchasing office, arranging for all

its imports. Pacific International is an old rice company, but by its own account it had not figured largely in the Korean trade until the last two years. Agroprom, according to members of the trade, is a recently established concern headed by a former employee of Tradex, the European affiliate of Cargill Inc., the big American grain company.

The civil suit filed last Thursday charged that Pacific International and Agroprom agreed to ship 130,000 tons of California rice to South Korea and that the Office of Supply agreed to pay prices "sub-stantially above the market." The soit put the "excess above market. The spite" for the contracts involved at "about \$6 million," and it charged that the money "is being used to pay or share with individuals" in the supply agency "for the favor of appropriate the contract and/or to awarding the contract and/or to subsidize future sales."

The formal complaint of the rice growers asserted that they had suffered losses by being excluded from the Korean business as a resuit of a conspiracy. It offered no particulars, however, to support the charges of misconduct.

The State Department, in a letter to a member of Congress, said that neither Mr. Alioto nor Grover Connell, president of the Connell Rice and Sugar Co., whom Mr. Alioto also represents, had sup-plied additional information on being asked for it by the department. Mr. Connell is not a party to the suits, but he has long handled exports for the two California co-

operatives.

In a respon

suit, Curtis M. Rocca Sr., president of Pacific International accused the two cooperatives and Mr. Connell of trying to "intimidate Korea into refusing to deal" with Pacific International, "thereby continuing their longitime stranglebold on the Korean rice business." Mr. Connell, in the late 1970s, was among the targets of an investigation into the dealings of Tongsun Park, a Korean business, man cited by Mr. Rocca. Mr. Park, who was accused of acting as an agent in Korean rice dealings, confessed under a grant of imto spreading large sums around

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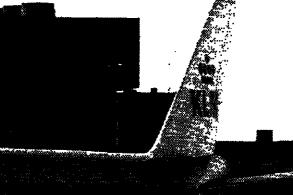
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# Japanese Do Without Courts In Settling Air-Crash Claims

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

TOKYO - On the morning of Feb. 9, the skies were clear and the weather balmy when a Japan Air Lines DC-8 plunged into Tokyo Bay just short of the Haneda Airport runway, killing 24 persons. A few days afterward, Yasumo-

to Takagi, president of Japan Air Lines, embarked on a journey of obligation that in Japan is the expected behavior of a top executive whose company is involved in such

Mr. Takagi visited the families of most of the crash victims, apologizing profusely and paying homage on his knees before the Buddhist funeral altars in the homes of the bereaved.

Seiji Katagiri, the pilot, had a history of "psychosomatic disor-ders" and had been urged to see a psychiatrist, raising questions

#### **Smashed Porthole** May. Have Caused Oil Rig Disaster

WASHINGTON - A smashed 18-inch porthole may have caused last month's sinking of the huge offshore oil-drilling rig Ocean Ranger in which 84 persons died, Congress has been told.

The Japanese-built rig, owned by the Ocean Drilling and Explo-ration Co. of New Orleans and leased by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., sank in high seas and heavy winds off the coast of Newfoundland early Feb. 15. Only 22 bodies have been found, but all 84 who were aboard are presumed dead.

Hugh Kelly, the president of the drilling company, told the House Merchant Marine Committee at a bearing Tuesday that it was not yet possible to determine why the rig sank while two others nearby survived. But he suggested one possibility was the breaking of a porthole by high seas in the rig's control room and the flooding of the electrical pumping system and one pontoon, which he said could have caused it to roll over in heavy seas. Such a rig is stabilized by pumping seawater in or out of the

In Cleveland, relatives of victims of an earlier oil rig accident in the North Sea that claimed 123 lives filed 115 lawsuits in U.S. District Court claiming the rig's operator, Phillips Petroleum Co., disregarded the safety of workers. This brought to 164 the number of suits filed in connection with the March

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cence with at least 12-15 years experience in very

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to head a multi-discipline team responsible of ad-

ministration, technical and financial control of the

project. One of his major duties would be to liaise

with client and contractor. Must be U.S. national

Must be a graduate civil engineer with at least 12-15 years experience in running very large construc-

tion projects. Middle East experience essential. Will

be based in Riyadh to head a technical team that

will directly control the construction sites which are

many and spread in different locations. Duties of the

team will generally be to ensure that the construc-

tion is carried out according to drawings and specifications. Quality control will be a major duty.

Riyadh based. To head a technical team whose duties will be to review the contractors shop drawings,

as built drawings and requests for approval. Must

be a graduate civil engineer with 12-15 years expe-

Riyadh based. In charge of a team that would have

duties of contract administration, progress control,

materials control, accounting, cost engineering,

claims, change orders, etc. Must be a graduate en-

gineer, with 12-15 years of Middle East experience,

with good leadership and management drive.

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4 --- DIRECTOR PROJECT CONTROL:

with emphasis on above duties.

1 — PROJECT MANAGER:

have allowed him in the cockpit. and it is unlikely that the company will be sued.

seen a wave of million-dollar suits. But people don't sue here."

Twelve suits have been filed thus far since an Air Florida Boeing 737 jet struck a bridge and crashed into the Potomac River on Jan. 13, seconds after taking off from National Airport in Washington. That crash killed 78 per-

This is a non-adversarial, nonlitigious society," observed Ta-dashi Yamamoto, director of the Japan Center for International Exchange, a nonprofit organization

International comparisons of lawsuits are imprecise. But government figures show that in 1979 about 160,000 civil suits were filed in Japan; the comparable total in the United States was several mil-

lion.

There are about half a million lawyers in the United States, compared with just over 10,000 in Ja-pan, which has half the population of the United States.

The relative rarity of suits in Japan is often cited as an economic advantage. The Japanese, it is said, do not spend much time, money or energy suing each other but instead concentrate on outproducing other nations.

#### Out of Court

In his recent book "The Liti-gious Society," Jethro K. Lieber-man, a journalist who is a graduate of Harvard Law School, writes: "Litigiousness is not a legal but a social phenomenon. It is born of a breakdown in community, a break-down that exacerbates and is exacerbated by the growth of law. But until there is a consensus on fundamental principles, the trust that is essential to a self-ordering community cannot be.

exists in Japan.

Legal practices and habits also reflect a society's values, according to Carl J. Green, a Washington lawyer and a senior research fellow at Harvard Law School specializing in the Japanese legal system. In Japan, Mr. Green says, the harmony of community is valued most and people go to court only as a last resort.

of the individual are given priority court, I believe."

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in which the conflicting claims of Still, Japan Air Lines has not yet individuals are arbitrated. "We been sued by any relatives of the would be unhappy with the Japa-passengers who died in the crash, nese system," Mr. Green said.

In Japan, liability settlements are typically decided in out-of-"If this had happened in the court negotiations. For example, United States," said James Weath- the previous serious accident inerly, a spokesman for Japan Air volving a Japan Air Lines plane "we probably would have was on Sept. 27, 1977, when 33 wave of million-dollar suits. persons were killed in a crash in Kuala Lumpur.

No suits were filed. Instead. the airline and families of the victims held private consultations to determine the compensation.

A Japanese liability law that expires in April sets a maximum of about \$140,000 for each planecrash victim. Yet Japan Air Lines has indicated that it will not necessarily limit settlements to that level, even though the accident oc-curred before April. "It's all nego-tiable," Mr. Weatherly said. That's the way things work here."

However, the negotiations could not begin until Mr. Takagi of Ja-pan Air Lines made his rounds.

#### Moral Responsibility

Japanese corporations are seen to bear moral as well as legal re-sponsibility for disasters. "If the top man shows this moral responsibility, then the financial negotiations are likely to be handled much more smoothly," said Shohei Nai-to, a spokesman for Japan's Foreign Ministry. The Japanese government owns 40 percent of Japan Air Lines.

But even in Japan, the system of negotiation by consensus some-times breaks down. For example, a group of relatives of victims of a hotel fire, which occurred the day before the plane crash, are reportedly preparing to sue. In that case, there apparently were flagrant vio-lations of the fire code in the hotel.

The most celebrated case of liability litigation involves victims of mercury poisoning in the city of Minamata on Kyushu, Japan's southernmost island. The poisoning resulted from chemical wastes dumped into the sea by Chisso

Corp.
The first victims of mercury poi To a remarkable degree, a consensus on fundamental principles on the case dragged on into the 1970s and eventually ended in court, where the victims won compensation.

Koichiro Fujikura, a law professor at Tokyo University who has studied the case, said: "Chisso heatedly denied the charge that it was to blame, and the suffering of the Minamata victims was of a different kind than we had seen be-fore. It was outside the usual sys-In the United States, the rights tem. That is why it ended up in

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HEADS OF STATE MEET — President Sandro Pertini of Italy, 85, at left, and Emperor Hirohito of Japan, who will be 81 next month, stand at attention during ceremonies Wednesday in Tokyo. Mr. Pertini is the first Italian head of state to pay an official visit to Japan.

## India Accelerating Birth Control

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — India's national birth-control program is gaining momentum, with thousands of people, mostly women, lining up at medical camps for surgical steril-

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi proclaimed February as "family welfare month." Billboards equating the "small family" with the happy family were put up in every state, and radio programs advocated family planning.

The major reason for the cam-paign is that India's census last

#### Tibetan Protesters Say China Violates Rights

NEW DELHI - About 300 Tibetans demonstrated outside the Chinese Embassy Wednesday on the 23d anniversary of a Tibetan uprising against the Chinese. They demanded an "interna-

tionally recognized plebiscite" on Tibet's political destiny and accused the Chinese of depriving Tibetans of basic rights. The Dala Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader who has lived in exile in India for 23 years, said Tuesday that Tibetans must continue to struggle peacefully and patiently.

year counted 684 million people, 12 million more than demographers had predicted. Subsidized birth-control pills and condoms are being distributed, but most of the emphasis has been on steriliza-

#### Emphasis on Women

Most of those turning up at the medical camps are women, who receive \$22 for submitting to a quick surgical closing of their fallopian tubes. Men who consent to vasectomies are given \$15. The difference in payments reflects the new emphasis on women as the key to family planning.

A Health Ministry official said the government plans a major campaign in April to promote birth-control pills. Indian scientists are working on several other birth-control devices for women, but the Health Ministry official acknowledged that sterilizations would remain at the center of the

Family Planning Foundation, a private organization, said that after last year's national census, There is no hedging about family planning any longer

She said that under the revised health policy, birth control was regarded as only one part of an over-all public health strategy for women instead of as an end in itself.

For the first time since inde-

pendence in 1947, she said, the government's official health policy last year acknowledged the import ant role of women in India's economic development and suggested ways in which they could be

Part of the solution, the government said, is to encourage women have fewer children so that they can work more productively. India is one of the few countries in which female life expectancy is less than that of men — 53 years for women and 54 for men.

## Senator Says U.S. Considers a Deal With Laos for Aid on Missing Troops

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering a proposal that the United States remove unexploded bombs from Laos in return for Laotian aid in accounting for U.S. servicemen missing in action from the Vietnam War era, according to Sen. S.L Hayakawa, Republican of Cal-

In a report Tuesday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. Hayakawa said he made the 1978 to 1980. proposal to Khoun Chandeng, deputy Laotian foreign minister, in Vientiane during a trip to Southeast Asia last August.

He said Mr. Khoun "welcomed my suggestion as evidence of American good will and promised that his government would give it serious consideration." He added that "the administration is pursuing my suggestion, though the out-come still remains in doubt."

Sen. Hayakawa said Mr. Khoun told him that "no live Americans are being held in Laos as prisoners of war or in any other status" and that "his government would never

cease eforts to recover remains of Americans in Laos."

Sen. Hayakawa said he men tioned the possibility of a U.S.sponsored program to remove unexploded bombs from the Plain of Jars area of Laos, the scene of U.S. bombing raids during the Vietnam War. He said the Mennonite Central Committee in Laos. using figures provided by Laotian ial authorities, told that 83 persons had been killed by unexploded bombs in Laos from

#### 13 Mozambique Rebels Are Reported Killed

The Associated Press
SALISBURY — Mozambican
soldiers recently killed 13 antiMarxist guerrillas and captured
seven others in an attack on a rebel base at Papatane, near Mabote, in central Mozambique, the Mozambican press agency reported Wednesday.

It said soldiers captured weap-ons and food. The guerrillas are trying to overthrow Mozambique's Marxist government.

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# **Marcos to Visit Saudis To Improve Relations**

By Pamela G. Hollie New York Times Service

MANILA - President Ferdinand E. Marcos is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia this month for the first time. It is a country with which the Philippines has been developing close ties.

The three-day visit will give him an opportunity to reply to charges that the predominantly Christian Philippines is not doing all it could to resolve peacefully the decadesold conflict between Christians and the 5 million Moslems in the southern part of the country.

The Islamic Conference Organization, whose headquarters is in Saudi Arabia, has repeatedly urged its 42 members to "exert political, social and economic pressure" on the Philippines to carry out an agreement worked out in Libya in 1976 that called for autonomy for certain Moslem areas.

Mr. Marcos said in a speech two weeks ago that the Philippines had done all that was required under the agreement. He said his government had even offered the chairmanship of the provisional government to Nur Misuari, one of the recognized leaders in the region. But Mr. Misuari, who now lives in Saudi Arabia, denounced the plan.

The Philippines has claimed victory over the secessionist guerrilla forces of the Moro National Liberation Front and has agreed to ace talks to be held in Indonesia But the government maintains that the front refuses to attend.

Islamic Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon said at least 40,000 insurgents had "returned to the folds of the law" since 1972. "Those left in the hills are bandits, terrorists and kidnappers," he stated.

It was partly because of the con-

flict in the south that Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972. Martial law was lifted in the rest of the country in January, 1981, but remains in much of the southern

Close ties with Saudi Arabia have been developing primarily as a result of the Philippine export la-bor program, which this year is ex-

#### **Detention Is Extended** For Bhutto's Daughter The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan -- The authorities said Wednesday that they have added three months to the detention period of Benazir Bhutto, daughter of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Miss Bhutto, who is under house arrest and whose sentence was extended by three months in December, was arrested in March, 1981, after the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines jet, allegedly by a group organized by her brothers. Her father was deposed in 1977 by Gen. Zia ul-Haq, now president, and later hanged.

pected to send thousands of Fihm: no laborers to Saudi oil fields. Of the 240,000 Filipino workers in the Middle East, 90 percent are in Saudi Arabia.

#### Supply of Petroleum

In addition, the Philippines has been trying to insure its supply of oil. More than 75 percent of its energy comes from petroleum imports, and 40 percent of those imports come from Saudi Arabia.

There has been speculation that Mr. Marcos will try to see Mr. Misuari in Saudi Arabia. The speculation followed a remark by Mr. Espaldon last week that such a meeting was possible.

The president subsequently chided Mr. Espaldon and said he would not meet with any rebel

Mr. Espaldon also commented that the nation's "friends in the Islamic world" would like to see the Moslem conflict resolved, sug-gesting that the Middle Eastern countries had the oil and revenues

to back up their arguments.

Ahmed Mohammed Ali, the president of the Islamic Development Bank, a specialized agency of the Islamic Conference Organiza-tion, said on a visit to Manila last week that the Philippines was being considered for financial aid because of its Moslem population.

### Asia Population Of 3.4 Billion By 2000 Is Seen

The Associated Press BANGKOK - Asia's population is expected to reach 3.4 billion by the year 2000, up from the current 2.5 billion, a United Nations report says.

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120

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The 1981 Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific said the lowest growth rates were found in Hong Kong Japan, South Korea and Singapore while Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan had the highest birthrates.

The average annual popula-tion growth in Asia between 1975 and 1980 was 1.79 percent, compared with 0.94 percent in North America and 0.4 percent in Western Europe. Growth rates during this period were 1.3 percent in China, 2 percent in India, 2.2 percent in Indonesia, 2.8 percent in Bangladesh and 3 percent in Paki-

The report said that based on current trends, Asia's popula-tion would rise to 2.9 billion in 1990 and 3.4 billion by the end of the century. It cautioned, bowever, that accurate population statistics were still difficult to gather in most Asian na-

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# **New Ways to Treat** Vulnerable Knees

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The knee, long the "Achilles heel" of professional athletes, is becoming the painful focus of attention among ever-growing numbers of people who have taken up jogging tennis, skiing, volleyball, basketball and other activities that pound or twist this highly vulnerable joint.

The fitness boom and interest in recreational athletics has in-creased the load forces on every joint," said Dr. Robert Nirschl, an orthopedist who is director of the Virginia Sports Medicine Institute in Arlington. "But the knee is especially vulnerable because of its location, construction and biomechanics, and knee injuries that were once the exclusive domain of men are now occurring in both

"Knee injuries are not limited to the Joe Namaths --- they happen to their mothers, too," remarked Dr. Herbert Kaufer, an orthopedic surgeon at the University of Michigan hool of Medicine.

The most incapacitating damage to the knee is caused by arthritis, which ironically is more likely to occur among sedentary individuals. Sometimes former athletes are disabled by so-called tranmatic arthritis, the result of a serious knee injury that occurred years

#### Incidence of Injuries

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In competitive sports, the knee injury rate is extraordinarily high. The late Dr. John Marshall, who was director of the sports medicine clinic at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, estimated the incidence of knee injuries among athletes in various sports as follows: skiing, 50 to 60 percent; football, 50 percent; women's gymnastics, 50 percent; basketball and volleyball, 25 percent.

At the same time that more peo-ple seem to be hurting their knees, the ability to diagnose knee injuries properly and treat them has improved dramatically in recent years. Though many of the improvements were spurred by career-limiting injuries to milliondollar athletes, all sufferers are their beneficiaries.

The most common serious knee injury, torn cartilage, can often be treated without major surgery us-ing an instrument called an arthroscope, which is inserted through a quarter-inch incision. The arthroscope is now also widely used to diagnose ligament injuries, which in the past were often missed because damage to soft tissue does not show on an ordinary X-ray.

"The changes in knee surgery have occurred so rapidly that the in the middle of two long lever arms and not stabilized by a sup-

about 250 knees a year.

The most dramatic new aspect of knee surgery, the development and insertion of artificial knee joints, is the subject of intensive research on both sides of the Atlan-tic. More than 80 different designs have been developed.

Though total knee replacements currently apply to the fewest sufferers (they are not nearly so common as total hip replacements), artificial knees have already enabled hundreds of thou-sands of disabled arthritis patients

The knee may appear to be a simple hinge, but it is actually capable of much more than just back-and-forth flexion and extension. In addition, with every step the knee joint angles from side to side, rolls, glides and rotates. This constant twisting also results in an eventual loosening of artificial joints that are simple hinges, since the muscles that move the knee try to make it rotate as a real knee would. The newest mechanical joints try to imitate the main actions of a normal knee.

Marshall, an orthopedic surveon specializing in knees before his death in 1980, wrote in the journal Emergency Medicine: "The knee has the distinction of being the largest and most commonly injured joint of the body. Because of its bony architecture, it is relative-ly shallow and owes its flexibility and stability to intricate systems of muscles and ligaments, which tend to be the first to go when we ask

the knee to do too much."
Unlike the elbow, the knee is a weight-bearing joint. Normal ac-tivities like walking or climbing stairs place loads three to five times body weight on the structures of the knee. Far greater loads may result from more demanding

"Gravity is the enemy of man's weight-bearing joints," remarked Dr. Robert Kerlan, a Los Angeles knee specialist who takes care of athletes from nearly every sport.
"The repeated impact on them causes microtrauma, which leads to degeneration of the joint, arthritis and overstress injuries." Unlike the hip, the knee joint is

relatively unprotected by sur-rounding tissue. All that lies between it and injury is a thin layer of flesh, making it highly vulnera-ble to blows as well as sudden starts and stops. Also unlike the hip, the knee lacks the security of being a ball-and-socket joint. Rather, its structure resembles two chopsticks aligned end to end and held together by elastic bands.

textbooks can't keep up with arms and not stabilized by them," remarked Dr. Donald Sloporting plank like the foot.



for bells and changing direction suc-denly. They can be avoided by taking

Despite its vulnerability, the knee is powerful. It lies between

the femur, or thigh bone, and the

tibia, the larger of the two lower

leg bones. The bones are prevented

from grinding against one another

by two crescent-shaped pieces of

out of line, and may pinch the car-tilage or cause it to dislocate. But

tears of the cushioning meniscuses

are the most common cause of

occur in a football injury, the men-iscus is slashed as if it had been cut

with a linoleum knife," said Dr.

Howard A. Kiernan, an ortho-

pedist who is director of the knee

clinic at the Presbyterian Hospital

in New York. "In the more com-

mon injury, a degenerative tear, the fibers of the meniscus fracture,

causing the cartilage to fray and

might occur as a result of years of

long-distance running, although

those who jog two or three miles a

day are unlikely to suffer such in-

In the center of the joint stabi-

lizing the link between the femur

and the tibia are two ligaments,

the anterior and the posterior cru-ciates, so named because they cross. Another pair, the lateral and

medial collaterals, are located on

the outer sides of the joint, provid-ing side-to-side stability. The liga-

This kind of wear and tear

tear like a worn-out carpet."

jury, Kieman said.

"In an acute tear, such as might

In a "trick knee" the bones slip

cartilage, the menisci

painful knee injuries.

us, the projective cartilage, can ided by running on soft surfaces

ripped off the bone by activities

ment to the fibia in the lower leg. Running and jumping sports, in which the leg is often fully extend-

ed and the knee straight, can result in tendinitis, a painful inflamma-

tion in front of the knee. Chondro-

malacia, a destruction of the patel-

lar cartilage, can result from a fail-

ure to treat "runner's knee," in

which the kneecap tracks improp-

Behind the patella is the synovi-

al capsule, which secretes a fluid

that lubricates the joint. When produced in excess, this fluid re-

sults in "water on the knee." To-

vial fluid "provides a smooth, du-

rable, low-friction mechanism the

best man-made joints cannot equal," Kaufer and his colleagues

The most challenging task is to make an artificial knee that does

not come loose with continued use. Most prostheses, including the one

ether with the cartilage, the syno-

erly in its groove.

have pointed out.

that twist the knee.

Sprains, which involve tears of Another type, developed at Johns Hopkins University School igament fibers, are the most comof Medicine, has a porous surface into which the bone grows. Al-though this is probably more dura-ble. Kanfer said, "it takes weeks mon knee injuries, according to Marshall. "The elasticity of ligaments permits just so much stretch, like a rubber band, and then something snaps," he wrote.
In front of the knee is a small before the natural cementing takes place and during that time there can be no wigging between the bone, the patella or kneecap, which is attached by a tendon to hardware and the bone." the quadriceps muscle group in front of the thigh and by a liga-

The arthroscope, a narrow lighted tube that permits a direct look inside the knee, is a far more commonly used surgical innovation. Along with arthrography, in which a dye injected into the knee allows soft tissues to show on an X-ray, arthroscopy has greatly enhanced medical diagnosis of ligamentous injuries, which sometimes require immediate surgery.

#### New Ligaments

If a ligament torn from its bony mooring is not promptly reat-tached, it tends to shrivel and heal with scar tissue, resulting in a knee too weak to withstand the stress of athletics, Kerlan said. Sometimes pieces of tendon from elsewhere in the body are used to fashion new ligaments. Holes are drilled through the bones and the ligaments are sutured to them. After six to eight weeks of healing comes a year or more of rehabilitation to restore supporting muscles to their

ments are likely to be torn apart or Kaufer's group has used with con-ripped off the bone by activities siderable success, are cemented to former strength. Without rehabilitation, the knee is highly susceptible to re-injury. the leg bones in surgery.

All told, however, only about 2 to 5 percent of knee injuries require surgical treatment. The use of arthroscopy and surgery under magnification to remove damaged cartilage has greatly simplified this most common of knee operations. According to Kiernan: "The knee is in its position of greatest strength when it is flexed. When

> the joint to absorb an impact inju-ry." Since joggers run with flexed knees, they are less likely to suffer knee injuries than athletes whose knees are often straight, he noted. For further protection, he rec-ommended that joggers run on gravel or a wooden track rather

fully extended, there is no way for

than on cement, wear proper run-ning shoes with good cushioning and a firm heel support and per-haps wear extra socks.

The strength of the knee joint very much depends on the strength of the muscles that work it: the quadriceps, the hamstring group in the back of the thigh, and the gastrocuemius group in the calf. As Kiernan explained, "Muscles are elastic; by strengthening them, you can dissipate some of the shock injury to the joint." Thus, he added, exercises and activities that strengthen the leg muscles would protect the joint and help prevent wear and tear that might lâter develop into arthritis.

## **Broadway Is Suffering** A Decay of the Spirit

By Sheridan Morley

NEW YORK — Playwrights, actors and producers maintained a nightlong vigil last week in a battle to save the Morosco and Helen Hayes theaters from the redevelopers' bulldozers, a battle that now goes back to legal arbitration. But Broadway will not suffer terribly from the demolition of two antiquated playhouses which have already been stripped of their interiors; what is now in danger of destruction is the spirit of Broadway itself.

Currently there are 26 shows playing along the Great White Way, of which only seven could remotely be described as new American theatrical events, and half of those are likely to close in less than a season.

Broadway is being demolished not just by the builders of skyscraper botels, but more effectively by an economy that forbids any but the oldest of musical ideas and Hollywood stars to flourish. Any believer in the possibility of it still featuring great legitimate performances should be taken forcibly to the Winter Garden, where two notable actors, James Earl Jones and Christopher Plummer, are to be seen in a travesty of

This appalling Peter Coe production bears the same relationship to real Shakespeare that an airline meal bears to real food; it is a plastic, instantly packaged and dehydrated attempt to serve up a classic to an audience that has neither the time nor the interest to take it in, and Jones

and Plummer are walking through it in what appears to be a trance.

Whole speeches are transposed, presumably in the interest of getting the more famous lines up front before the customers fall asleep, and when a significant plot development is reached, stage lights are switched on and off as a kind of early warning system. Anywhere else in the world this production would have been jeered out of the theater, on Broadway it gets the ritual standing ovation which audiences now accord any show for which they have had to pay upwards of \$30 a ticket.

Meanwhile the hottest ticket in town, selling at \$40 over the counter and up to a \$100 under it, is for "Dreamgirts" a curious Michael Bennett extravaganza which looks as though it started with a lighting plot into which somebody then decided to insert live singers. Based loosely and unofficially on the career of the Supremes, this is a show lacking both a book and a score but choreographed to within an inch of its life by Bennett, who has here carried the ethic of his "Chorus Line" to its ultimate dehumanized extension.

'Dreamgirls" is a rock concert performed in a theater; its plot is minimal (one Dreamgirl leaves the group only to triumph solo and re-turn at the last to the fold) and the standing ovation which it nightly receives is the sound of an audience desperately trying to reassure itself

Katharine Hepburn has, as usual, got it about right. Broadway for her has become just one more stopover (in fact the last) on a long coast-to-coast tour. "The West Side Waltz," in which she is currently playing at the Barrymore, is the work of Ernest Thompson, who also wrote her current screen hit "On Golden Pond" and who has cornered a useful line in Westchester Chekhov, thereby enabling age-old movie stars to instruct their fans in how to reach a graceful senility. The play concerns a feisty piano-playing old lady living out a poor-but-honest old age in a crumbling West Side apartment, alternately matchmaking for the younger folk or bickering with their elders. Hepburn sensibly plays it center stage and very fast, as if opening some underprivileged old people's home rather than closing a comedy of doubtful merit.

There is however better news off-Broadway, since Playwrights Horitons on West 42d Street is currently staging the best new American play I have seen in many a long season. A.R.Gurney's "The Dining Room" is another installment in his continuing saga of the decline of WASP America, but this one conceived and directed in a single room across 60 years, so that a stunningly versatile cast of six plays three generations in gradual states of professional and private decay (without changes of costume or makeup or setting).

At times the play resembles nothing so much as Eliot's "Family Re-nion" rewritten by Alan Ayckbourn; at others its debt to Thornton Wilder's "Long Christmas Dinner" is still more in evidence. Yet Gurney has repaid all those debts with interest, and come up with a human history of recent America which is as funny as it is touching and as clever as it is true. The sooner it is seen in London and all over Europe,

And one final New York treat, at the Algonquin Hotel, late at night, a pianist called Steve Ross is playing and singing some of the best Sondheim and Coward and Cole Porter I have ever heard.

# Tell the homefolks how you're getting around Europe and make a pretty fare saving on the call.

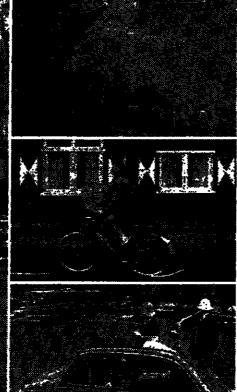
Traveling through Europe can be a moving experience—and you want to stop just long enough to tell your family and friends about it. Check out the money-saving tips below, then give them a call. It's the first-class way to reach them—at bargain rates.





Save on surcharges. Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

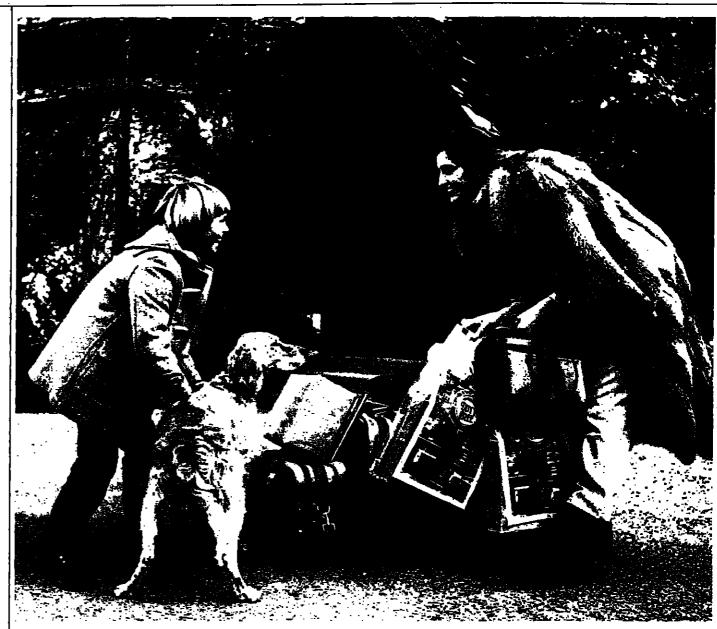
There are other ways to save money. Save with a shortie. In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on selfdialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. And you pay for the callback from the States



with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you'll get more mileage for your money.



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Airlines.



## Weapons for Hussein?

Here we go, off on another bruising, careening battle over the sale of arms to Arabs. This time the would-be recipient is Jordan, whose king, his appetite apparently whetted by the American secretary of defense, indicates that he is ready to put in for a new matched set of American anti-aircraft missiles and combat airplanes. Does he "need" the gear? Should he be sold it? King Hussein says yes; the Israelis say no. To catch the argument, it is almost enough to play the AWACS record again.

The argument has to do in the first instance with the military balance, which, in the Middle East, is a tenuous and shimmering equation measuring states of mind as much as forces and capabilities. Over the years, the Israeli effort, to which President Reagan has just formally recommitted the United States, has been to maintain a qualitative edge. The Arab effort, to which Secretary Weinberger has apparently committed the United States at least in the matter of Jordan, has been to dull that edge.

The Jordanian military can make a perfectly good case for the equipment being sought. Unfortunately, the new stuff, if acquired, will almost certainly diminish the discretion that kept Jordan out of the last war and spur Israel to attack Jordan pre-emptive-

ly in the next. The forces driving Jordan to make its request have little to do, strictly speaking, with military security.

With what, then? With politics. Not alone in the Arab world, Jordan defines the Middle East problem as the product of excessive American support of Israel. For Jordan, the requirement is not to build the forces to win a war — that is regarded as foolish and selfdefeating. The requirement is to loosen a little - no one expects a lot - the American embrace of Israel and then ... Actually, the Arabs don't have a "then," a plan. But they are eager to set Americans and Israelis at odds. They do this by asking the United States for arms. Israel always objects, but the Arabs insist, and then eventually the United States at least partially relents. The Reagan administration is not the first to be whipsawed by this tactic.

Something better is available. The curse of American policy in the Mideast, through successive administrations, has been to substitute arms deals for an all-out diplomatic effort to close the Israeli-Palestinian breach, Mr. Reagan continues this appalling tradition. As long as he does, he sets up the United States for just such raids on its arsenal as King Hussein is undertaking now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Indian, Rediscovered

The U.S. delegate at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, calls it "more massive than any other human rights violation that I'm aware of in Central America today." President Reagan was so upset he used a major address to deplore the Nicaraguan junta's forced relocation of 8,500 Miskito Indians. And Secretary Haig illustrated his charge of "atrocious genocidal actions" with a photograph of a bonfire of Indian corpses.

That photo turned out to portray an atrocity four years ago — by the former Somoza dictatorship. But never mind the zeal. Such enthusiasm for Indian rights deserves encouragement. What is happening in Nicaragua is a familiar variation of a cruel pattern: An unoffending people with a distinctive culture is being cut up in a larger quarrel.

The Miskitos inhabit land contested by a supposedly civilized population, on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast and smack in the path of a border war between Nicaraguan leftists and Honduras-based rightists.

The Indians have certainly been abused. All too typically, the Sandinista revolutionaries felt they had to "integrate" them into the dominant culture by teaching them Spanish and Marxism and giving them pills against diseases spread by non-Indians. When the Miskitos resisted — their second language is English, and they are devout Moravians — the rightists took up their cause. Then the Managua regime blundered again, by sealing the region to visitors.

By all means defend the rights of this innocent people. But why stop there? No defense of human rights can be credible if confined to the violations of only hostile regimes.

No offense against human rights is so persistent as the mistreatment of native Americans. They have been butchered and enslaved for centuries; their lands have been stolen, their bodies infected and their cultures trampled. In the United States, of all places, this should be a sensitive issue.

As the Reagan administration can easily learn, simply by asking around, the atrocities against Indians in the Americas continue in many places.

In Chile, about 500,000 Mapuches living on 3,000 reservations are menaced by a 1979 decree that abolished their claim to lands awarded them more than a century ago.

In Paraguay, the pathetic remnants of the Toba-Maskoy tribe have been moved to arid land, where extinction seems likely.

In Brazil, disease and greed imperil the Yanomami, perhaps the last large South American tribe to have so far escaped the embrace of "civilization." Their traditional lands are being invaded by mineral prospectors, and their resistance to European diseases is negligible.

In Peru, about 15,000 Campa and Amuesha Indians are needlessly endangered by a highway that would connect what the government calls "men without land to lands without men" in the Amazon. The United States has earmarked a quarter of a million dollars in aid to this project, which could still be modified to spare the Indians.

In Guatemala, the rightist military regime has been clearing Indians out of the western Peten region, for security and oil exploration. Perhaps 70,000 Guatemalans, most of them Indian, are now refugees in Mexico. The killing of Indians has become commonplace, with leftist guerrillas committing their share of atrocities.

If Indian rights are really the concern, there is much work to be done.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

#### On Parliament and Reagan

The premature disclosure of the intention to invite President Reagan to address members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall is most unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that the Labor Shadow Cabinet will have the good sense not to make an embarrassing situation even worse. It is obviously wrong for the leader of the opposition to hear for the first time of such an invitation on the radio.

It would be absurd for this blunder, regrettable though it is, to affect the nature of the reception given to the president. Mr. Reagan is being invited to address the members of both Houses, not to speak to Parliament it-self. The occasion will not therefore be part of the proceedings of Parliament. There will be no need for a formal vote to be taken in order to invite the president, though a sense of what is seemly for the head of state of a friendly country and Britain's principal ally does require that he should be welcomed by the opposition as well as by the government.

Such a welcome does not have to imply approval of his policies. There have been a number of occasions in the postwar years when foreign leaders have addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament. The most memorable occasion was when President de Gaulle did so in Westminster Hall in the spring of 1960. But a good many others have done so in the Royal Gallery, including Presidents Auriol and Giscard d'Estaing of France, President Saragat of Italy, Chancellor Brandt of West Germany and U Thant as secretary-general of the United Nations. Those 800 ministers, MPs and peers who accorded the courtesy of a warm reception to Mr. Kosygin in 1967, as he entered the Royal Gallery at the head of a small procession flanked by the lord chancellor and the speaker, were not proclaiming their approval of Soviet foreign policy or their conversion to international Communism.

These occasions have varied in dignity and solemnity, and it seems that Mr. Reagan's address is intended to be at the more majestic end of the spectrum. That would be fitting for the president of the United States at a time when the Atlantic alliance is under more strain than at any time since the formation of NATO. The threat comes not so much from external threat as from internal dissension, and a principal cause of that dissension has been the failure of communication within the alliance. The effective leader of the alliance is the president of the United States. If he fails to communicate adequately there will be no confidence. He ought to be given every opportunity to do so. Then let there be the full discussion and argument over what he says that is the characteristic of free political systems everywhere.

— From The Times (London).

### The Loss Would Be Mutual

The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs says the loss of Europe would be a tragedy for America. It seems legitimate to suspect it might be an even greater tragedy for Europe. - From the Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## March 11: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

#### 1907: English Law for France?

LONDON — The Daily News says of the Paris strike: "A great electrical trust tried to reduce the wages of its servants, who struck, with the result that the whole capital was in darkness for 31 hours." The Morning Post comments: "There appear to be ways of checking a recurrence of such troubles less violent than a change of the constitution. There is already enshrined in the English law the emmently practical principle of special penalties against breach of contract by persons engaged in the supply of the most essential public services. The principle of the English law may suggest to the authorities of Paris the most practical way out of their difficulties."

## 1932: German Election Campaign

BERLIN — Marshal von Hindenburg, candidate for re-election as president next week, made his first and last appeal in the election campaign. Seated in his office in the presidential palace, the veteran soldier addressed himself to the entire German people in simple, telling language, explaining why he was running again and defending himself against the criticisms of his rival's supporters. The presidential campaign is becoming more and more bitter as it nears its close. The Hitlerites are following out their program of 3,000 election meetings a night, while the other parties in the field are almost as active. In Berlin the police have made 422 arrests in five days.

# Shredding a Veil of Distortions Around Angola

DARIS - David Rockefeller, with Africa that "We [the Chase Manhattan Bank] have found we can deal with just about any kind of government, provided they are orderly and responsible." He also said he did not consider African Marxism a threat to the United States or to American business interests.

That is true orthodox capitalism. It makes a pointed contrast with the unorthodoxy of the Reagan administra-tion, which proclaims dedication to free enterprise and the market but refuses to deal with some Marxist regimes, for example those of Cuba and Angola.

Rockefeller goes beyond the anti-ideology of money. "The more I've seen of countries which are allegedly Marxist in Afri-ca," he said, "the more I have a feeling it is more labels and trappings than reality."

His candor risks shredding a whole veil

of distortions and downright nonsense to let some facts shine through. The case of Angola shows how Washington can be a Angola shows now washington can be a victim of its own nightmares, plus deception to try justifying bad judgment.

Since 1975, when Cuban troops poured in to help Agostinho Neto's MPLA win the civil war before independence from Portugal, Angola has been cited as a proof

of Soviet expansion in Africa and of Moscow's unprovoked global menace.

Continued Cuban presence is the reason By Flora Lewis

that Washington gives for refusing to recognize the government and for letting South Africa dawdle on independence for Namibia, the vast but sparsely populated territory between the two countries. The impasse poisons American relations with black Africans everywhere and sharpens East-West tensions.

What Really Happened There are strong indications that Angola would like to be rid of the Cubans, who

cost a lot of money, and that Castro would now be glad to pull out the troops. But there is not only a question of face

of refusal to comply with the demand
of a foreign power. There is a hard question of local defense against South African armed intervention carried out directly or through support of Jonas Savim-

It is even possible that the guerrillas and the Angolan government could be re-conciled if Namibia existed as a buffer from South Africa, with that leading to Cuban withdrawal. Representatives of Savimbi and the Angolan government have met quietly in Paris and have no trouble talking with each other.

There is a whole chain of problems here resting on a deliberately distorted record and wrong assumptions. It could be re-

versed into a chain of solutions if there were courage to admit what really hap-pened in Angola It is not just a matter of setting history straight, because current policy keeps being made on false beliefs.

The fact is that the Russians did not send the Cubans into Angola out of the blue when independence from Portugal was approaching. For years before, the CIA, South Africa and Zaire had been supporting two factions in the colonial war and Moscow had been supporting the third, which finally won. The level of secret aid increased sharply early in 1975.

Escalation by Both Sides

Nathaniel Davis, a discreet diplomat who is meticulous with facts and was di-rector of the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs at the time, says it is not possible to prove from events which side took the lead. There was certainly escalation by both Washington and Moscow.

The Cubans say they only weat in when the South Africans began a massive inva-sion. The South African defense minister has said in public that his country acted with the knowledge and urging of the U.S. government, although the State Department has denied that.

In the summer of 1975, then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger secretly arranged

for the sudden dispatch of \$32 million in aid to turn the war around and help pro-U.S. factions win quickly. They nearly took Luanda. Then the Cubans arrived.

Unable to match them covertly, Kissinger asked Congress for 10 times more to "save Angola." When refused, he blamed Congress and "lily-livered bureancrats" for the "loss of Angola." His own wersion of events suppressed roles that the United States and South Africa had already played in the war, and made it sound as though Moscow alone had intervened.

Presumably, the liver in question belonged to Davis, who had insistently op-posed the jump in CIA and military sid. Ie argued that it would alienate the MPLA but fail to keep it out of power, and quite unnecessarily drag East and West into the Angolan conflict. He urged trying for political compromise.

Firmly overruled, he asked to be re-lieved of a job he could no longer perform in conscience. In 1978, he published his side of the story in Foreign Affairs Quarterly, without fanfare. The significance of his account did not sink in.

U.S. policy is still dogged by the results of Kissinger's mistake. It is time to cor-rect the record and admit what Rockefeller saw with the eyes of the child looking at the naked emperor. What menace exists is of America's making.

01982, The New York Thems.

## Earnest, Rabid or Scared, Nicaraguans Need to Hear a Savvy U.S. Emissary

bi's UNITA guernillas.

#### By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

MANAGUA — True, Sofia Montenegro is an extreme case: 28, partly U.S.-educated, daughter of an officer who fought with the Marines and sister of a Somoza major, a "traitor" who died fighting the revolution that she now serves as an editor of the Sandinista newspaper and a mem-ber of the militia. To her, the United States is a country that has invaded Nicaragua (four times), En-rope, Korea and Vietnam, and that may now unleash B-52s and a fifth invasion on Nicaragua, killing per-

haps 2 million people. Her paper's new comic strip depicting the Vietnam War is meant, she says, to condition Nicaraguans to the trials to come.

Other Sandinistas are more restrained. Foreign Minister Manuel D'Escoto believes an intervention possible but not probable — consistent with the 1980 Republican platform and Ronald Reagan's ideology, but not convenient at this time. The president of the central bank says simply that he resents past U.S. support of the Somozas but wants the United States now "to consider us a small country that wants to be itself."

Yet the prevailing spirit is, as the interior minister recently told the nation, that "for all practical purposes, the United States has declared war against us."

It is in this spirit that the junta is expanding its army to 50,000 and the militia to 250,000, against what that Sandinistas see to be a continuing U.S. destabilization campaign, and also against possible military operations ranging from a "Bay of Pigs" assault by former Somoza soldiers (and Argentine soldiers) all the way up.

'One Must Choose' The same attitude animates the Soviet-like slogans that cover

seemingly every vertical surface, exhorting people to work, sacrifice and, if necessary, die (and mean-while turn off the electric lights) for the revolution. And it is in this spirit that the junta is crowding

## Looking for Overview From the Oval Office

By Philip Geyelin

ASHINGTON — French United States on many subjects," President Francois Mitterrand has passed the word that his fleeting White House visit Friday 'should not be dramatized." This is good thinking. High dra-

ma would highlight, and might harden, more Franco-American - on international economics, alliance relations, the Soviet threat, Central America, the Middle East — than could be dealt with in a whole week. But even one day's quiet reason-

ing together on Franco-American relations has useful purposes. One is obvious. Defining and redefin-ing differences will help both countries in their preparation for the June economic summit of the seven leading industrialized West-ern countries and for a subsequent NATO summit, where some common denominator of consensus will be required.

A less obvious purpose will be served by even a brief sharp focus on the current state of U.S. relations with France. It will, that is, if it forces the Reagan administra-tion to confront what is missing in its conduct of foreign affairs. "Policy" is too mushy a word. "World view" does not quite do it. "Con-ceptual" is overworked. No matter. It comes down to a capacity to relate domestic and foreign acts and attitudes in a way that does not put America dangerously at odds with its allies — and itself. 'Priority Problem'

It also comes down to a fundamental division within the Reagan administration between the "glob-al unilateralists" and the "multilateralists." The question is not nec-essarily on the merits of whether to

hammer the Europeans on the Si-berian pipeline, for example, or whether the Soviets are the root of all evil in Central America, or whether a settlement of the Palestinian issue isn't a prerequisite to security in the Gulf, or whether sky-high interest rates are critical to the success of Reaganomics. The point is that U.S. actions

and approaches on these issues have adverse effects on friends and allies, and whether this matters. Of what value is Western cohesion to the Reagan administration's consuming concern with the threat of international Communism?

From the viewpoint of the French (and almost any U.S. ally would serve to illustrate the point), it does not seem to matter all that much. Mitterrand has been suitably vague about the problems he wants to talk about: "Economic questions, the functioning of the Atlantic alliance, differences over Latin America are some." There was one "priority problem" he did not wish to reveal in advance.

But his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, offered a broad hint of what the French "priority" is in a recent interview with Newsweek International, which was picked up by Le Monde in Paris but not in the United States. In a number of rundown of "increasing misunderstanding between France and the

Chevision listed Thigh U.S. inter

est rates" as "the area where I fear we will see the greatest difficulties between the United States and the Europeans."

He had nothing but praise for American willingness to take "con-



siderable risks in the military area and shoulder extraordinary bur-But economic cooperation "suddenly seems no longer to be as important to the United States."

He was asked about the Reagan argument that high interest rates are needed to bring down inflation and relaunch the world economy. His answer says a lot about the workings at cross-purposes of U.S. grand strategists, as seen through European eyes: "When President Mitterrand met President Reagan at [last year's] Ottawa summit, he told him, 'We understand your economic thinking, but for pity's sake, please succeed quickly. We can hold out for a while, but not indefinitely. A time will come when the economic slowdown, the dearth of investment and the rise in unemployment will sweep every-thing away. We are your allies in defense. But we might have nothing left to defend."

Too dire? Perhaps. But if Mitter-

rand felt even only half that strongly then, his concern must be considerable today. That may not be argument enough for the Reagan administration to temper Reaganomics; there may be better arguments closer to home

But neither does the matter of interest rates exhaust the number of French complaints rooted in a sense that somehow Washington lacks an overview.

It is not who is right about anti-Soviet sanctions over Poland, or how to handle El Salvador, or whether the Israelis should deal with the PLO. There is plenty of room in all this for honest differences. The question troubling not just the French but many allies is whether the administration thinks the conflicts and inconsistencies are important enough to justify accommodation in the common in-

€1982, The Washington Post

the limits of its professions of respect for pluralism at home.

To be sure, it was from the start a revolution of the left, with a

strong Marxist streak and crucial Cuban support. But it was also a revolution with moral authority and popular support. Now many who rendered that support bemoan the results. They fear the junta is turning on them, notwith-standing the internal turnoil and damage to international standing that would follow from a further plunge down the Cuban path. On the surface, pluralism lives, But the private sector trembles at its vulnerability to official suffer-

ance. The junta is playing off a corps of revolutionary priests against the hierarchy. In labor, as with youth and other social groups, official organizations are being built up as vehicles of state control. A new draft press law would give the government a legal basis to shut down the lone voice of the opposition, La Prensa, which has already been closed five times by decree — once for sug-gesting that a honeymooning Prince Charles be sent a hammock and a book by Carlos Fonseca, one

of the revolution's saints.

The army, police, television and so on are already organs of the Sandinistas, not the state. Good people receive threats of jail, exile, even death. The mob has already been twice at La Prensa's door.

"A revolution is something that divides," the rector of the Jesuit And "one must choose," as Sofia Montenegro put it.

How is one to judge all this? The revolution can boast high achievements: ending a detested dictatorship and initiating popular reforms - a literacy campaign, a sensible conservative land reform, improving the diet, clinics, and so on. It behooves Americans, whose past record in Nicaragua is shameful, to respect the legitimate impulse for change. U.S. lectures on Sandinista lapses are inevitably contrasted with past U.S. solicitude for Anas-

tasio Somoza's thuggery.

But the requisite deference stirred for some of us by a touch of liberal guilt, does not require us to grant the revolution carte blanche. As a journalist, I am not going to make the junta's excuses for leaning on La Prensa, Least of all are we required to overlook or "understand" Nicaragua's support of re-volutions beyond its borders. Although many Sandinistas do not accept that this is the prime U.S. concern — they fear Reagan is bent on destroying their revolu-tion, regardless — I do.

I am not up to saying whether U.S. hostility is, as Sandinistas suggest, a cause of or merely a pretext for Nicaragua's internal move

leftward. But I will report that five days in Managua have left me conmy Carter knew it but chose not to vinced that the Sandinistas have a profound commitment to spreading revolution — whether to be true to themselves, to sustain their own power, to pay a debt to Fidel Castro, or whatever. This is not a crowd to lie low for a few years and consolidate, the policy that common sense dictated when they

won power in 1979. The "evidence" that, incredibly, the U.S. State Department has been unable to muster lies, unclasall over Central America: in the availability of arms and ammunition that allows 5,000 Salvadoran guerrillas to keep fighting (captures and purchases could not possibly provide it all); in the kinds of guerrilla arms captured by the Salvadoran army; in the mimerous raw reports from the Sal-vadoran and Honduran armies of transit of supplies by burro, by planes landing on small strips or making drops, by the trucks that carry routine cargo through the region, by small boats on both the

A Chance Missed

Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Of course the Nicaraguans help their friends — though how much is hard to pin down. Fidel Castro has admitted to foreigners a continuing hand, played through Ni-caragua. Privately, the commu-dantes in Managua admit it to diplomats. On the record, the foreign minister admitted it to me: all he denied was that the flow was "substantial" and authorized. In fact, there is reason to doubt

that the flow is unauthorized. Here we come, I think, to the core, The Sandinistas spent the last Carter months pumping arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas, who hoped to present Reagan with an

break off economic aid. The guer-rilla "final offensive" failed. In came Reagan, who told Managua that if it did not stop the gunrunning, he would stop the aid. Managua cut back promptly and sharply on the governming, as U.S. offi-cials admitted. Reagan neverthe-less haded economic aid.

The full story is not yet known. I strongly suspect, however, that this was the one moment when Ronald Reagan had a chance to break his election triggered in Managua. Whether by inattentiveness or something else, he blew it. Subsequent efforts to bridge the gap with talks seem to have faded into desultory contacts and angry words going nowhere.

The stakes are too high, it seems to me, not to keep trying. I have an idea, one arising from the palpable distrust one feels in Managua toward Reagan, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Haig's deputy for Latin affairs, Thomas Enders. personally. The president should find somebody senior and savvy. with Latin experience, to make a new run. Then everyone should

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button his lip for a bit and give the special emissary a chance. I think Reagan is right to take seriously Nicaragua's support of guerrillas in El Salvador and elsewhere. But his manner of seeming disrespect is costing him what little opportunity may remain to get a near-hysterical Nicaragua's atten-tion to legitimate U.S. interests. He must accept a requirement to convince the Sandinistas he is attentive to their legitimate interests. The strategic thrust of his policy is not misplaced. But it lacks the es-

sential Latin touch.

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### Letters

### Foreign Politics

Flora Lewis complains (IHT, Feb. 19) that the Reagan administration is not talking foreign affairs but domestic politics in its approach to Cuba. Should this observation be limited to U.S. relations with Central America? Hasn't it always been the weakness of the United States in international relations to be the slave of

petty concerns and ethnic pressures that overlook national interests and global responsibilities? OMER KANCA.

**Buddhist Couch** 

Concerning "Finding a Method to Reduce Stress" by Jane E. Bro-dy (IHT, Feb. 17): Ms. Brody re-

fers to Dr. Herbert Benson's "simple relaxation exercise" of concentrating on the breath and a solitary word to block out thoughts. This is the age-old method of Hiniyana Buddhist meditation. It has been recommended by psychiatrists from Carl Jung to R.D. Laing as more useful than psychoanalysis. Jung stated that one year of Bud-dhist meditation would equal ten of psychoanalysis.

MICHAEL S. DRUMMOND.

#### Woody Flunks

Woody Allen's one-liner (IHT. March 6) in Omni magazine -"Science is a lot of guys in tweed suits cutting up frogs on founda-tion grants" — is a cheap shot that

is unworthy of Allen's talents. It says a good deal about Allen and perhaps even more about Omni magazine, but little or nothing Allen should remember that,

without science, his audience

would be rather limited and his in-

come probably more so. My opin-ion is that the world would be considerably poorer without Allen to lighten our days, but he should take the advice so often given to scientists: not to venture into fields in which he is not an expert. On average, scientists probably know more about entertainment than entertainers do about science.

Remarks such as the one quoted

can only be the product of a de-

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Herald Tribune

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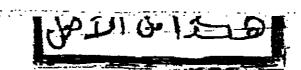
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# -Herald Tribune-

Page 7 Thursday, March 11, 1982

# Energy Crisis Appears Gone With the Glut — for the Present

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The energy crisis, the source of so much personal discomfort and national anxiety during the 1970s, has

Almost every day brings new announcements of price reductions for gasoline as world oil prices slide. And supplies appear increasingly available. Broad changes have taken place in the ways

energy is used, and they appear to be basic and long-lasting. The sharp rise in oil prices since long-lasting. The sharp rise in on passes and 1973 has prodded the consumers to use considerably less energy, the producers to find more and the experts to raise their estimates of available reserves in light of the increased amounts of oil that can now be recovered economically. But all students of oil, no matter what their views of the current situation, agree that a ma-for political upheaval in the Middle East could

change the energy outlook overnight. What became known as the energy crisis amounted to the end of cheap oil. In the early 1970s, foreign producers, particularly in the Middle East, seized control of their only important product from the oil companies and proceeded to push prices to what were considered stratospheric levels. The challenge posed by the "crisis" was to find a way to produce adequate supplies of energy at affordable pric-

The producers' success in getting a sharply higher price may become their downfall. Prices are influencing individuals and industry to use less oil than had seemed remotely possible before the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

Also, production of all forms of oil and

other fuels has increased

more supply, less demand and, hence, eroding

The price of a gallon of gasoline - down by nearly 10 cents over the last year — has slipped to less than a dollar at some Texas ing stations. Heating oil has fallen by 7 or 8 cents this winter. Prices of petroleum products on the futures market considered a reliable edicator of coming price movements, indicate that traders are anticipating a further 15-percent drop by next month.

Substantial reductions in the price of crude, such as Britain's decision last week to cut the price of its North Sea eil by more than 10 percent, have become frequent. The United States' imports of crude oil have fallen by more than half over the last three years. And

the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be falling into disarray.

"It's a totally new ball game," says John Buckley, vice president of the Northeast Petroleum Corp.

#### Nature of Change

The experience of his Boston-based company illustrates the nature of the change. Prodded by higher prices, his company's customers are using half as much heating oil on average as they did a decade ago, and they have benefited from an 8-cent-a-gallon price decrease

But nagging problems remain. The economic and strategic stability of the Western world still hinges on the Gulf, a tinderbox that sup-plies roughly two-thirds of Western oil imports. And the economic damage of the "ener-

The energy crisis was an oil crisis. From



To an economist, the results are predictable:
1950 to the early 1970s, the world's consumption of oil grew fourfold, while the price declined slightly. The proportion of energy supplied by coal declined from 40 percent to 17 percent, and improvements in efficiency of energy use seemed a waste of money.

Then, unnoticed by most Americans, U.S.

oil production began to decline while output elsewhere surged. This was the result of the natural depletion of older oil fields, the lack of economic incentives to search for new ones and the easy availability of cheap foreign supplies. Saudi Arabia became more important to the United States than Texas.

The trap was set. During the 1973 war between Israel and the Arab countries, Arab oil producers cut output by 25 percent and embargoed oil shipments to the United States and other countries. The newly militant OPEC, which was not officially involved in the cutback or the embargo, nevertheless seized the opportunity to quadruple prices.

Despite President Richard M. Nixon's

threat to let the Arabs drink their oil, control over energy had shifted to the producing countries, and there seemed to be nothing the West

A cycle of price rises hit the U.S. and other economies. The prospect that Middle Eastern producers would use their oil to blackmail the United States — and its allies, which are even more dependent on oil imports - became a

What has changed is that the price increases have sparked a barrage of positive developments. The revolutionary nature of these changes is apparent in the differences between experts' estimates of oil and energy needs now and those of a decade ago.

In 1973, Exxon predicted that oil demand in

the non-Communist world would grow to 95 million barrels a day by 1985. Now, the world's largest oil company says that demand by the year 2000 will only grow to 60 million

Exxon had also forecast that total energy demand would grow to the equivalent of 214 million barrels of oil a day by 1985. Now, it says, demand at the turn of the century will be equivalent to 150 million barrels a day.

#### **Production of Other Fuels**

On the supply side, production of other fuels such as coal, nuclear energy and hydroelectric power is growing by 4 percent a year. Further improving the world's energy situation is an increase in government stockpiles. The United States has taken advantage of the weak oil market to accelerate purchases to fill the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Already, OPEC has lost considerable flexibility. The doubling of oil prices after the Ira-nian revolution in 1979 has dampened demand by more than 10 percent.

Until the world converts to solar power and other renewable faels, people will continue to be captives of the depletion of energy "capital" generated by dead dinosaurs hundreds of mil-tions of years ago, rather than continually gento Barry Commoner, the environmental activ

But the day of reckoning - when hydrocarbon fuels are no longer adequate to supply needs at an affordable cost — may have recedmeaningless, according to William Brown, di-rector of energy and technology studies at the

energy," says Dennis Hayes, former director of the Solar Energy Research Institute. A new refrigerator-freezer, he says, is 45 percent more efficient than one made 10 years ago, and a room air conditioner, 17 percent more effi-

At the same time, the use of oil to heat homes has fallen by at least a fifth, and U.S. government mandates have prodded automakers to produce cars that now average 22 miles per gailon of gasoline.

Conservation in the United States has kept today's energy consumption at the equivalent of about 35 million barrels of oil a day, or 5 million less that had been forecast before the

Certainly, the fall in energy consumption has had a dramatic impact on oil production. The world is now pumping 5 million fewer barrels of oil each day than in 1979, the year that marked the end of a three-year glut that forced prices downward in inflation-adjusted

The result is that oil is being sold unofficially at \$4 to \$6 a barrel below OPEC's official prices, and more and more analysts are ques-tioning OPEC's ability to maintain its basic price of \$34 a barrel. Iran and Venezuela have owered official prices in defiance of OPEC

Another danger is complacency brought on by the current fall in oil prices. Evidence that this is happening includes a decline in the number of drilling rigs currently working in the United States to the lowest level in 10

"You may be building up a potential supply crisis in a few years' time," says Abdelaziz al-Wattari, assistant secretary-general of OPEC, which is based in Kuwait.

Even analysts predicting long-term price sta-bility or decline readily concede that the market will fluctuate between periods of relative

This view is apparently shared by investors. A recent analysis by Merrill Lynch, which it-

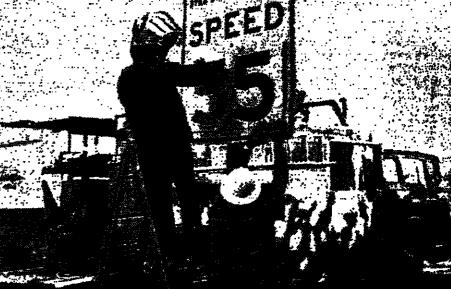
ed so far into the distance as to be almost "There has been a revolution in the use of

1973 embargo.

#### **Unofficial Prices**

Although U.S. dependence on oil imports as been halved, vulnerability to uncontrollable events persists. The United States still receives a tenth of its supply from Arab countries, a 40-percent reduction in that proportion over the last four years, but still worrisome.

scarcity and abundance. But some believe the price of oil will gradually sink to as low as \$15 a barrel in today's dollars.



INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Workers in California changed a speed limit sign from 70 to 55 mph in 1974 after

President Richard Nixon signed a new maximum speed law in a move to save gasoline.

the oil market, indicates that Wall Street is currently valuing crude oil at \$20 a barrel in assessing the worth of oil company shares.

The central question is how much of the new energy situation represents transitory fluctuations and how much amounts to fundamental change. The factors arguing strongly for a pickup in energy demand and, hence, an increase in prices include the following:

• Inventories. Last year, ample worldwide stocks of oil were used up at the rate of 300,000 barrels a day. This year, oil companies estimate that stocks may be replenished at a rate equal to 500,000 barrels a day to keep the

world's petroleum system working efficiently.

• Economic Growth. In 1981, industrial economies were mired in a deepening recession that cut oil demand by 4 percent. If economic activity picks up, "we're going to see a sub-stantial recovery in oil demand," says Adam Sieminski, an analyst for the Washington

Analysis Corp.

Sandi Arabia. A key question on the minds of oil analysts is the extent to which Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, will sacrifice revenues to fulfill its repeated promise to adjust production to support the basic \$34 OPEC price. Thus far, Riyadh has given conflicting signals.

But these considerations do not address two

ways in which the world of energy appears to have changed fundamentally. The first involves those who use energy, the second those who produce it.

Slowdown Appears Permanent

The slowdown in energy consumption ap-pears to be permanent. Analysts doubt that if the price of oil falls significantly and economies jerk upward, people will suddenly abandon energy efficiency and return to V-8 auto engines and energy profligacy. Most, probably more than half, of the fall in energy demand is now built into people's attics and cars and

companies' capital equipment.

If demand keeps falling, the issue of inven-

stocks can cover more days' supply. Current inventories are still quite close to the Internaional Energy Agency's mandated 90-day level

at today's consumption levels.
"If you've got a \$100,000 house, it's stupid to insure it for \$200,000," a British energy analyst says, noting that it costs companies as much as 75 cents a barrel a month at today's nterest rates to maintain stocks of oil that may be unnecessary in the new environment.

#### Current-Accounts Problem

The other broad change is the fact that producing countries have based their current budgets on the price jump that followed the Iranian revolution. Now, only four OPEC members — Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia - are producing enough oil to balance their current accounts, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a

For instance, Nigeria, whose oil is similar to the British North Sea oil and now costs \$5.50 a. barrel more, is producing about a million barrels of oil a day, down from 2.4 million in 1979. and the 2 million necessary to meet basic revenue requirements. Iran has been, so hard pressed it has cut its price to \$4 below OPEC's. official level. Other producers are in equally tight straits.

The consequence is that cash-short countries are competing ever more bitterly.

"Truly, OPEC is incapable of preventing a fall in the price of oil," says Ali D. Johany, energy analyst at Saudi Arabia's University of Petroleum and Minerals.

But OPEC is going to try. The group's president, Sheikh Mani Said al-Otaiba, has called a special consultative meeting of the 13 nations this month to try to hammer out ways to reverse the price slide. Can they succeed?

"OPEC is getting to be kind of a joke," says Walter McDonald, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency's energy operations. "The next few months are going to be very, very these char

# New Look at the DC-10: Does It Merit a Better Reputation?

By Douglas B. Feaver

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — On the third Saturday
in January with the in January, with the crash of Air Florida Flight 90 commanding the attention of the aviation world, senior Federal Aviation Administration experts and Douglas Aircraft Co. engineers met in Long Beach, Calif., to close the books on another disaster: the DC-10 accident in Chicago on May 25, 1979.

The meeting was congenial, in sharp contrast to the suspicion and animosity at dozens of sessions in the summer of 1979 between most of the same people. Everyone was relaxed because, despite the fact that technical changes were still being made to the jumbo jet, everyone knew — as the aviation community as a whole now knows — the DC-10 has a much smaller share of the blame than American Airlines for the worst crash in U.S. history.

In fact, it is time to stop picking on the DC-That three-engined, wide-bodied jetliner has recaptured the high level of professional re-spect that Douglas airplanes have traditionally held. The new attitude results from discoveries in both the official investigation of the Chica-go crash and the later, largely unpublicized civil liability suits brought by the relatives of

#### those killed in the crash. Unanswered Questions

However, answers to some of the questions about the Chicago crash will never be known because McDonnell Douglas and American Airlines reached agreement in private on what percentage of damages each would pay in the legal suits that followed the crash; McDonnell Douglas and American never contested that they were the liable parties. Their agreement is sealed forever by court order, but before it was struck last April, these curious things hap-

 American Airlines officials ordered an internal investigation of the accident, then destroyed all copies of the report of that investi-gation on the advice of their counsel and in iolation of a court order, according to court

findings.

• Documents obtained during legal discovery make it possible to infer — but not prove — that some American Airlines maintenance personnel knew they had cracked the engine mounting on the crashed airplane, but, thinking the crack unimportant, decided to postpone fixing it and returned the plane to service. American Airlines officials deny the inference, claiming that a key document pointing to that inference was misdated. There is no indication that senior American officials were

aware of the problem. • The crew chief who worked on N110AA. the crashed plane, when it received major maintenance between March 29 and March 31, 1979, committed suicide at his home near American's maintenance base in Tulsa. He had been scheduled to meet with attorneys the next day to discuss a deposition he was to give about maintenance on the plane.

 Business Insurance, a publication that fol-lows the liability insurance field, reported that the sealed court agreement shows that American Airlines' insurers agreed to pay 75 percent and McDonnell Douglas 25 percent of the damages awarded families of the victims of the crash. Neither American nor McDonnell Douglas will confirm that report, but aviation sources say it is accurate.

Business Insurance also reported that Doug-las had agreed to pay 85 percent of the damages in a tentative arrangement worked out shortly after the accident, before investigation and legal discovery began to point the finger the other way. In other words, there was a remarkable turnaround in the perceptions of who was to blame.

Presiding over this tale is the ghost of an earlier DC-10 disaster, a crash near Paris in March, 1974, that killed 346 persons and remains the worst single-plane accident in history. Both the FAA, the regulator, and the Naonal Transportation Safety Board, the investigator, were criticized for not having prevented that crash, and neither body wanted it to appear that it was not doing its job after Chi-

#### Explosive Decompression

The Paris crash occurred when a door to a Turkish Airlines DC-10 cargo compartment blew open explosively as the plane climbed to 12,000 feet (3,640 meters). The floor of the passenger cabin buckled, severing control cables and sending the plane into a dive.

The possibility of explosive decompression because of a malfunctioning lock on the cargo door had been discovered in an earlier, nonfatal DC-10 accident near Detroit. The question was: Why hadn't the FAA ordered McDonnell Douglas to make sure the door was changed so it wouldn't happen again? As a result of the Paris crash, the floors of all wide-body aircraft have been strengthened so they can withstand explosive decompression.

Five years later, American Airlines Flight 191, from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport to Los Angeles, took off. Just as the nose litted off the runway, one engine and the pylon that held it under the left wing ripped up and over the wing and crashed to the ground. Electrical power was cut to cockpit warning instruments; hydraulic lines that powered the control surfaces on the left wing were slashed.

The surfaces, called slats, extend from the front of both wings during takeoff to give a jetliner added lift. With the hydraulic lines cut, the left wing slats retracted while the right wing slats remained extended. That unbalanced the plane's controls. anced the plane's controls, a circumstance called "asymmetrical slats," and resulted in the plane's having more lift on the right wing than on the left. The plane climbed briefly, rolled to the left and crashed into a field north of

O'Hare, killing 273 persons. Engineers discovered that the aft pylon bulkhead, a major support plate in the pylon, had catastrophically sheared in two. All DC-10s were grounded for a quick check of the pylon, then permitted to fly again. Another check, and two American Airlines planes that had been checked the first time were found to

have cracks in the aft pylon bulkhead. FAA Administrator Langhorne M. Bond grounded the entire DC-10 fleet for 37 days while his experts pored over the engineering data that, Douglas insisted, proved the pylon to be a sturdy, carefully designed structure.

A case was also beginning to build against American. Within 10 days of the accident, safety board investigators made a major dis-covery: American was not using the Douglasrecommended maintenance procedure to remove the engine and pylon from the plane

while replacing a worn part.

Douglas recommended that the engine be removed separately from the pylon, a process and connections. It saves time and money to remove both the engine and the pylon as one large unit, and that was a procedure American, and Continental Airlines, began to use. How-ever, this procedure placed enormous stress on the aft pylon bulkhead after it was disconnected from the wing because the weight of the engine, about 5 tons, smacked the pylon against metal in the wing. As mechanics moved the assembly, it was possible to crack the pylon bulkhead, safety board tests proved.

The FAA moved quickly to outlaw the single-unit procedure and punish those who had used it. American Airlines paid a \$500,000 civil penalty in November, 1979, to settle all claims concerning the maintenance procedure; Continental paid a \$100,000 civil penalty.

The next month, the safety board closed its investigation of the Chicago crash by ruling that "The probable cause ... was the asymmetrical stall and the ensuing roll of the aircraft because of the uncommanded retraction of the left wing outboard leading edge slats and the loss of stall warning and slat disagree-ment indication systems resulting from main-tenance-induced damage leading to the separation of the No. 1 engine and pylon assembly at a critical point during takeoff. The separation resulted from damage by improper mainte-nance procedures which led to failure of the

pylon structure" The board gave some blame to McDonnell Douglas for the vulnerability to damage of the pylon attach points and of the slat system. The FAA was blamed for deficiencies in its surveillance and reporting system, which failed to disseminate widely the fact that in December, 1978, and again in February, 1979, pylon bulk-heads on Continental DC-10s were cracked during maintenance when the one-step shortcut was used. Continental caught the problem and fixed the pylons before putting the planes back in service

#### Claims by Families

While the safety board was ending its inves-tigation, lawyers for the families of those killed in the crash were getting started. Safety board findings, under federal law, cannot be used as the basis for legal claims, although the technical work of the board's staff and the facts it uncovers help lawyers build their discovery

It mitially appeared that the legal task would be relatively simple and that American Airlines and McDonnell Douglas would work out how to divide responsibility for paying the settlements. That proved to be a futile hope after a few months, however, and U.S. District Court Judges Edwin Robson and Hubert Will permitted discovery to begin in April, 1980, in anticipation of a full-scale trial on the question of the division of responsibility.

Attorneys discovered that Donald Lloyd-

Jones, American's senior vice president for operations, had ordered American's senior safety expert, Mac Eastburn, to make an internal investigation of the accident. Such a report, of course, would be of extraordinary interest to lawyers seeking to establish liability, so they asked the court to order American to produce it. American attorneys, according to court pa-pers, responded that the report did not exist. Judge Robson and Judge Will, in a subsequent opinion, said: "Lloyd-Iones testified

that Eastburn informed him in late August,

1979, that he had been instructed by counsel

not to retain copies of notes or drafts of the report. He testified that some time in Septem-ber, 1979, he confirmed with [Richard] Malahowski, in-house counsel for American, that Malahowski had given such instructions to Eastburn. Some months later, he stated, Eastburn informed him that he had not retained any notes or drafts ... Lloyd-Jones stated that at the time he discarded his copy of the report, he was not aware that it was the sole remaining copy, but that Malahowski informed him that no copies remained some time in the summer, 1980.

American then contended that the report was not subject to an Illinois state court order issued a few days after the crash that required that all evidence concerning the accident be

#### Contention 'Untenable'

"This contention," Judge Robson and Judge Will wrote, "is untenable. A party may not destroy documents where a preservation order has been entered, conceal that destruction for almost one year, then claim that the preservation order never applied ... moreover it is in-conceivable that the Eastburn report did not deal with matters relevant to the issue of liability and the cause of the May 25 accident."

Judge Robson and Judge Will ordered American to pay all costs and fees relating to depositions, court appearances or motions dealing with the Eastburn report "or which might have been unnecessary had the Eastburn report not been destroyed." It could not be learned what that cost American. Donald W.

Madole, a Washington attorney who filed the motion seeking the legal fees on behalf of the families, said the matter "has been settled to my satisfaction."

In his motion, Mr. Madole argued that the Eastburn report must have contained information showing that American employees knew the pylon was cracked, Mr. Madole cited documents obtained during discovery showing that American Airlines had sent out a "fleet campaign direction" to its maintenance bases directing full-scale inspections of the DC-10 pylon area. The specific instructions for that inspection were written in Tulsa, and the first signature on those instructions is dated May

But, Mr. Madole's motion argued, investigators did not have access to the accident site until May 26, the day after the crash. Therefore, he suggested, there was no way to know that the pylon was a suspect area and no basis for ordering a fleet campaign directive to in-spect the pylon area on all other American DC-10s unless American employees already knew there was a crack in the pylon. American denies that inference.

Judge Will and Judge Robson said they did not have to deal with Mr. Madole's contention that some American employees knew the pylon was cracked because the motion was filed after the division of responsibility for paying damages had been settled. They wrote, "This is not a trial on liability. The court is not re-quired to find whether American knew of the

A total of 165 suits arising from the Chicago crash were consolidated in the federal court in Chicago until the division of responsibility was decided and scaled. About 80 families have been compensated either through out-of-court settlements or as the result of trials. Settlements range from \$75,000 to \$1.8 million. About half the families have still received no

Several things have been done since the Chicago crash to change all DC-10s or how they are flown. New instructions have been given to pilots on how to "fly out" of situations similar to the one the Chicago crew encountered because, it has been learned, it is possible to survive an asymmetrical-slat, engine-out condition on takeoff if normal procedures are modi-

There is, however, one interesting incident, and it led directly to that meeting in January. The right-wing engine of an Air Florida DC-10 blew up as the plane was accelerating along the runway on a takeoff from Miami on Sept.

22, 1981. Pieces of the disintegrating engine severed one of the cables that, in combination with the hydraulic system, keeps the leading-edge slats extended. The slats on one wing retracted, just as they had in Chicago, but it made no difference because the pilots knew about the engine problem soon enough to abort the takeoff safe-

The Air Florida incident, combined with an earlier, similar occurrence in Pakistan, sugge ed to the FAA and Douglas that a slat modification might be prudent, if not required. That modification will be completed on all DC-10s by Jan. 31, 1983. The time has come to stop picking on the DC-10.



In Frankfurt, a DC-10 received a careful examination after an accident in the United States in 1979.

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transactions as tax deductions.

A typical tax straddle today would involve, say, the purchase of a 1982 silver futures contract and the simultaneous sale of a 1983 contract. If prices dropped, then losses on the current year's futures would be applied against taxes due by April 15, 1983, while the gains on the futures that were sold short would square the straddlers' accounts with their brokers. Also, the gain on the 1983 futures could be offset by another straddle.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages 107.25 107.25 107.23 312.27 Cless 304.87 319.87 107.56 314.81 **Market Diaries** NYSE
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New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Internal Revenue Service has won a legal battle to prohibit the use of commodity futures straddles to postpone tax liabilities, but the victory appears to be largely symbolic because the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 banned the use of commodity tax straddles anyway.

The U.S. Tax Court, upholding the position that the IRS has taken since 1977, ruled Monday that commodity tax straddles were solely devices to avoid paying taxes, rather than business transactions aimed at making profits, and prohibited the use of paper losses on such transactions as tax deductions.

A typical tax straddle today would involve, By H.J. Maidenberg

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In theory, one could roll over tax liabilities from year to year until, as the saying went in the commodity trade, "one finally paid from the grave," or until one had enough real trading losses to make such ploys unnecessary.

Tax Law Ended Debate

Steven Oppenheim, a partner in the national accounting firm of Oppenheim Appel Dixon, said that the "Tax Court's ruling is only pertinent in a historical context because the legal debate over tax straddlers was largely solved by the 1981 tax law." That law in effect gave speculators a maximum tax rate of 32 percent on their profits in exchange for ending tax straddles.

The law gave those involved in tax straddles up to five years to unwind these deals provided they paid interest to the IRS on the balances. The rate for the first year was set at 20 percent. The Tax Court's ruling resulted from lawsuits involving two La Jolla, Calif., couples, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Harbert J. Jacobson, who Judge Arthur L. Nims 3d said were "solicited" for these tax shelters by their broker, Mervill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

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Thursday, March 11, 1982 \*\*

## Venezuelans See Delay for **Loan Plans**

Officials Optimistic Despite Busy Market

By Keith Grant

Reuters
CARACAS — Venezuela probably will delay its next major Euromarket syndication until mid-yea but it hopes to fulfill its planned borrowing program of around \$3.5 billion for 1982, senior Finance Ministry sources said Wednesday.

The market is likely to see growing competition for funds among oil producing countries, and it would be prudent to avoid possible overcrowding at

stage," they said.
The last Euromarket operation by the government, a \$600-million credit arranged by Chase Manhattan — increased from the \$500 million originally mandated — is due for signing in London next week. Venezuela is sounding out Japa-

nese banks on a Eurocredit of \$450 million to \$500 million for June, possibly with some Arab banks taking part, the sources said. This operation, within the framework of the government's re-

financing program, would follow a planned issue of 20 billion yen (\$84 million) in the Japanese bond market. Venezuela has tapped the Japanese bond market four times.

A plan to raise upward of \$1 bil-tion in the Middle East has not progressed, partly because of the depressed economic climate among potential Arab lending countries, the sources said.

#### Offer Declined

The government had been looking toward the Middle East as an alternative to crowding the Euromarkets with Venezuelan borrowers, but it will probably have obtain its needs in the syndicated loan market, the sources said.

Public Credit Director César Aguado said Venezuela this week formally declined an offer from group of Arab banks led by Arla-bank for a \$1-billion, three-year re-

volving credit. He said the Arlabank offer was made early in February and despite being reformulated was numed down because local public credit law precludes borrowing by the republic at less than one-year

The Arlabank offer involved revolving payments of between 30-and 180-day maturity, Mr. Aguado

He said the offer carried an spread of % percent over the Lon-don interbank offered rate, a 3/16 management charge of 1/2 percent, all of which were considered high for a short-term credit.

#### **Paying More**

Mr. Aguado said the mistaken impression was created that Arlabank had received a mandate and said that the same misconception had occurred earlier with a reported sterling credit arranged by Lloyds Bank International.

He said that Venezuela is trying to avoid rushing into the market, noting that Mexico's Pemex currently is raising \$2 billion at higher interest terms than it obtained a

year ago.

Banking sources said the Venezuelan state power company, Edel-ca, also had to pay more for a \$300-million, eight-year credit mandated this week to Manufacturers Hanover — % percent over Libor for the first four years and % percent over Libor for the last four - after last year raising

10-year money at % percent.

Mr. Aguado said Venezuela probably will limit its mediumterm borrowing this year to refi-nancing for the republic, Edelca's program of \$700 million, and about \$70 million to \$80 million for state electricity company, Ca-

Government-owned Inter-Alumina will also need around \$300 million this year to finance con-struction of its alumina factory. company president Oscar Mar-

Mr. Aguado said that state agen-cies will continue to roll over short-term debt, especially the Corporación Venezolana de Fomento, which has yearly obliga-

tions in the range of \$2 billion. He said the CVF is presently seeking \$257 million in one-year credit. Shearson Loeb Rhoades declined a mandate for \$97 million last month. The funds are being provided now by Chemical Bank, while Bank of America is in the process of syndicating the remain-ing \$160 million. The CVF will re-quire new short-term credit in April, Mr. Aguado added.

#### GM, Union to Reopen **Early Contract Talks**

From Agency Dispatches
DETROIT — Douglas Fraser, president of the United Auto Workers, has agreed to a General Motors request to resume emergency contract talks Friday at GM. headquarters here. The company hopes to gain pay and benefit conessions in return for an offer of

ncreased job security. Mr. Fraser said the session is contingent on a vote from the un-Thursday in Dearborn, Mich. The Detroit News quoted unidentified mion leaders as predicting an 80nercent council vote in favor of re-uming the talks, which broke off an. 28. Since then, GM has announced the closings of seven

## Banking Syndicate With U.S. Participants Reported Negotiating Loan For Nicaragua

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — An international banking syndicate, with U.S. participants, is negotiating a \$130 million loan to Nicaragua, according to bankers and a Nicaraguan government official.

Aid flows from the United States to Nicaragua

have been suspended because Washington has charged that Managua has been providing military aid to guerrillas in El Salvador.

While the Sandinista government of Nicaragua

has repeatedly denied that it was supplying aid to the Salvadoran insurgents, it has declared openly its allegiance to Marxism.

The loan is being organized by a London-based consortium called Intermex. Its members include the Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank of Tokyo and the Banco Nacional de Mexico. [An Intermex official in London Wednesday

nied that the consortium was negotiating a loan

for Nicaragua, Reuters reported.

[Jaime Chico, Intermex deputy managing director, said he had checked specifically with his office in Mexico Wednesday, "and they denied completely that there is anything that we are arranging that we are arranging to the new in Nicaragua "I ing right now in Nicaragua."]
One U.S. banker said, however, "We were ap-

proached by Intermex to participate in the syndi-

[Reuters also reported from Tokyo that the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank denied any involvement in any loan to Nicaragua.

[A spokesman said the bank has neither been contacted by the Nicaraguans nor invited by the reported consortium for such a loan to Nicara-

gua.]

Karen Shaw, vice president of the Bank of America, said her institution was a minority shareholder in Intermex, did not participate in its day-to-day operations and was "not participating

in this loan in any way." William W. Baldwin, a spokesman for the First National Bank of Chicago, said his institution had been asked to join in the syndication. "We are still examining the situation, and no decision has yet been taken," he added.

The loan, which according to Jaime Wheelock, a member of Nicaragua's ruling National Directorate, would carry the guarantee of the government of Mexico, has raised sensitive questions of U.S. international financial policy.

The Reagan administration has sought to isolate Nicaragua financially because of its purport-ed role in the conflict in El Salvador. Last January it voted against a \$16 million World Bank loan for municipal development projects in Nicaragua.
The loan was approved after other World Bank members overwhelmingly supported it. Earlier World Bank loans to Nicaragua were approved

Mr. Wheelock, who has been in New York and Washington trying to win friends in the face of the hard-line Reagan administration policies, has told bankers in New York and members of Congress that his government is committed to a mixed economy and to repayment of its debts.

He noted that the state share of the gross domestic product, according to one report of his re-marks, was less than that of most Latin American countries and of several European countries.

He also accused the Reagan administration of putting pressure on leading banks against providng financial support.
Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state

for inter-American affairs, has told the Nicaraguan authorities that the United States would readmit their country to the "aid community" once they ceased spreading revolution in Latin America, cut off arms shipments to El Salvador and guaranteed political pluralism in Nicaragua. Mr. Wheelock, who is minister of agriculture,

has told his U.S. audiences that Nicaragua wanted the \$130 million being syndicated by Intermex in London to help plug a projected deficit this year of \$450 million in its current account. Last year the current-account deficit in trade and services was \$390 million.

Nicaragua has arranged other credits, reported-with Mexico and Libya. In addition, the World Bank is now studying plans for fresh credits for specific projects. The International Monetary Fund declined to comment on any discussions it may be having with Nicaraguan authorities.

# **Preventing Depression: A Strategy**

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service NEW YORK - How can another depression be avoided? A strategy for getting the nation out of the esent crisis and back on a path of stable growth must be based on a correct analysis of what has led to the threat of a crackup in the domestic and world econom The danger today results from these fundamental factors:

 The shaky liquidity position of many businesses, financial institutions, consumers and foreign

• The rise in unemployment and the decline in real incomes in the United States and abroad, which pose the threat of growing

• The high level of interest rates relative to real rates of return on capital (after deducting for infla-tion), which threatens to choke off business investment and which jeopardizes housing, autos and

her interest-sensitive industries. While these complex problems are bound up with each other, like a Gordian knot, a way must be found of cutting through to a solution. The first job is to bring down interest rates — without waiting for depression itself to do the job.

Again, a cure depends on a proper diagnosis. Why are interest rates so high? One reason is the prolonged siege of tight money to which the Fed has subjected the economy. A second reason is the persistence of inflationary expectations, which the present slump has

not yet destroyed. A third reason is the govern-ment's huge and planned budget deficits, reaching years into the future, and seemingly ensuring a continuing clash between loose budgets and tight money. A fourth is the belief that the government, whether under President Reagan or his successor, will sooner or lat-er have to resort to inflationary finance to rescue the economy from politically unbearable unem-

Tackling these underlying rea-sons for high interest rates requires a fundamental change in both monetary and budgetary policies.
Easier money by itself cannot do
the job; with huge continuing deficits it simply would validate inflationary expectations and keep in-terest rates high.

Easing of Money Policy

Yet, in a developing crisis, with growing unemployment, monetary policy can afford to be somewhat easier. In fact, the Fed has begun to ease slightly. In his testimony before the Senate Banking Committee last month, Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker said the money supply could "acceptably" remain somewhat above its implied growth track of 2.5 to 5.5 percent during the period immediately

But a monetarist policy, in which the Fed seeks to avoid a crash by a slight acceleration of the growth of the money supply, is unlikely to be enough to ensure a decline in interest rates for the longer haul. Many financial leaders and economists have come to feel that both Wall Street and the Fed were sold a bill of goods on a rigid type of Fed policy, in which the object is to control money-supply growth, letting credit and inter-est rates oscillate in response to market forces.

Such bankers and economists as Willard C. Butcher, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Irwin Kellner, senior vice president and chief economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and Prof. Benja-min Friedman of Harvard University now contend the Fed must focus not exclusively on the money supply but also on credit and inter-

But the Fed alone cannot bring

down interest rates (except by in-ducing depression) without fiscal help from the administration. President Reagan has refused to yield to pressures from a wide variety of critics, both conservative and liber-

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

al. to reign back his projected deficits by giving back some of his tax cuts or reducing his proposed mili-

To be sure, Mr. Reagan still has his supply-side loyalists, who argue, voicing the Keynesian doctrines they once denounced, that big tax cuts and military spending increases are essential to economic

the nation in the years 1929 to 1933. Inflationary expectations are still virulent, and interest rates are still high - far higher than real rates of return on capital. Business investment, which is flat but has not yet collapsed, could plunge if est rates are not brought down first.

In addition, housing, autos and other interest-sensitive industries, already severely hurt, could drop even further if interest rates are not brought down lastingly by changing the mix of fiscal and monetary policy.

Bringing down interest rates is the start but not the be-all and end-all of a program for prevent-ing depression and restoring stable

## **BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

Moroccan Phosphate Deal Set at \$2.5 Billion

RABAT - Morocco has selected Mitsui and Fomento del Comercio Exterior (Focoex) of Spain to build a sulfuric acid plant estimated to cost \$2.5 billion, a Missui representative in Morocco said Wednesday.

The plant, to be located at Jorf el-Asfar, a new Atlantic port about 70 miles (110 kilometers) southwest of Casablanca, will take about four years to complete. It will have a capacity of about 138,000 metric tons a

day.

The Mitsui representative said negotiations are under way with the Moroccan state agency, Office Cherifien des Phosphates. The project will be financed by Japanese bank credits guaranteed by Morocco.

GM, Toyota Reportedly Choose Car to Produce

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — General Motors and Toyota Motor have chosen a Corollaclass model with a 1,600cc engine for joint production in the United
States, a Japanese newspaper said Wednesday.

Nihon Keizai Shimbum, a leading economic newspaper, said Toyota would probably supply the engine, transmission and other main parts. It said the Japanese firm prefers to use an idle GM plant in the eastern United States but GM is insisting on a plant on the West Coast. A GM spokesman in Detroit refused to confirm the report, as did a Toyota spokesman here.

### Xerox Introduces Graphics Printing System

NEW YORK — Xerox Wednesday demonstrated two electronic printers and a graphics printing system that it said can produce complete publications electronically in a matter of hours.

The company said the graphics system eliminates the need for typesetting, platemaking and the conventional printing press and collator.

Xerox said business reports, engineering documents and a variety of other publications can be produced on standard 8½-by-11-inch paper at printing rates of up to 120 pages a minute.

#### Armco Delays \$671 Million in Expansion Plans New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Armco has delayed indefinitely a \$671-million expansion of its facilities to manufacture steel pipe and tubing for the oil and gas industry, it said Tuesday. It cited poor economic conditions.

The canceled program was to have consisted of \$343 million for a new finishing facility at Gulfport, Miss.; \$290 million for a pipe plant at Ashland, Ky., and the rest for investment in a plant at Ambridge, Pa.

#### Metallgesellschaft Announces Cut in Dividend

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft is cutting its dividend for the year ended Sept. 30 to 4 Deutsche marks from 5 DM plus a 1-DM bonus in 1979-80, it said Wednesday. It attributed the cut to unsatisfactory profits in its processing and metal operations.

## **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for March 10, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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## Japan Pledges New Trade Measures by May

New York Times Service

TOKYO — U.S. and Japanese delegations ended two days of trade discussions here Wednesday with the Japanese side vowing to take additional steps in May to open its markets to foreign goods. The Japanese, however, did not say what the new trade package would include.

"The Japanese government rec-ognizes the need for visible, forward-looking measures that will be understandable to the American people," said Hiromu Fukada, director general of the Foreign Min-istry's Economic Affairs Bureau, who led Japan's delegation.
[David R. MacDonald, deputy

U.S. trade representative, said of the talks that Japan has become "more determined than at any time in the past" to remove non-tariff trade barriers, the Los Ange-

les Times reported from Tokyo.

['Talks in the last two days," he said, "indicate to us that there is some likelihood of substantial movement by the Japanese government" in providing access to the

Japanese market.
[Mr. MacDonald did not spell out the basis for his evaluation. And he refused to predict whether the outcome of the two-day talks would dissuade Congress from

enacting protectionist legislation.]
Clyde V. Prestowitz, deputy assistant Commerce secretary, said. The Japanese did not give us any indication what these measures

#### Doubts Expressed

Given the restraints of domestic politics, it is doubtful that Japan can come up with any program of new market-opening measures be-fore June, when the next economic summit meeting is to be held in Paris, that will be viewed as significant by the United States and

Western Europe. In late January, Japan decided to eliminate 67 non-tariff barriers to foreign goods. That package was received by Japan's major trading partners as a positive step, but not enough.

In this week's session, a key topic of discussion was the import quotas that Japan maintains on several U.S. farm products, including beef and citrus fruits. The two sides agreed to form a study group, tentatively scheduled to meet in April to examine this problem. But Japan's ruling Liberal Dem-

ocratic Party is dependent on the farm vote, a powerful political constituency. Quick action on agricultural quotas is unlikely, government officials said. Consequently, the Japanese are

uncertain about what can be done

Officials Question Ability to Deliver

soon to alleviate trade frictions. We wonder what we can do that will not include agricultural products but will impress the Americans," said a high-level govern-

ment official.

At the sessions, Mr. MacDonald mentioned product areas in which the U.S. government has received many complaints from U.S. corporations trying to enter the Japanese market. These product groups included tobacco, cosmetics, pulp and paper, medical and dental equipment, heavy electrical equipment, computers, drugs and agricultural chemicals,

The extensive opening of the Japanese market that the United States is seeking would probably reduce the U.S. trade deficit with

Japan by "billions of dollars," Mr. MacDonald said. In the private sessions, he placed the range at \$5 billion to \$10 billion, according to one participant.

The U.S. deficit with Japan last year was \$15.8 billion, according to the Commerce Department's final figures. The preliminary figure was about \$18 billion.

In Japan, the continuing U.S. pressure for concessions is viewed as mostly the result of domestic political pressures and unemployment in the United States, rather than justifiable complaints about unfair trade practices in Japan. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday publicly praised a speech last Friday in Geneva by Arthur Dunkel, director general of

growing criticism of Japan in terms of the need of foreign governments to "find scapegoats." In Japan, there seems to be growing resistance to and resent-ment of U.S. pressure.

Privately, even some members of the U.S. trade delegation expressed doubts about the strategy of prodding Japan for further trade concessions, though they believe that Japan should open its

markets wider.

"We may be pushing too much."
said a U.S. trade official who
asked not be named. "We are
reaching the point where Japan's
capacity to adjust cannot keep
pace with the world's expectations.
And you don't man to try 10 open And you don't want to try to open

## NYSE Prices Up in Bargain Hunt

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the
New York Stock Exchange rose
slightly Wednesday as bargain
hunters helped the oversold market regain a little of its recently

lost ground. After prices lost most of an early gain, analysts said investors were disappointed that the market was not able to further extend Tues-

day's technical recovery from five days of losses. The Dow Jones industrial average, up 7½ points in early after-noon, closed up 1.05 points at 804.89, and advances led declines

eight to six. NYSE volume was 59.44 million shares, down from the 76.06 million traded Tuesday. "It's somewhat of a standoff," Robert H. Stovall, senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds,

'You have bargain hunters on the one hand. But you also have traders worried about the recession turning into a depression, about President Reagan losing favor and maybe taking the Republican Par-ty down with him at the polls and terminating this experiment too soon and giving us another Jimmy Carter.

Analysts said the market is oversold and likely to stage rally at-tempts. The Dow has lost 71.16 points so far this year. Bargain hunters are buying up stocks inexpensively and short-coverers are replacing borrowed shares they sold earlier.

But working against the rally is continued trader concern about the depth of the recession and its impact on corporate earnings. Traders fear economic recovery 1.5 percent, the department said.

## Reagan Cites Comment by Volcker

WASHINGTON - President Reagan informed Republican senators that Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker told him interest rates may drop three or four points by summer, White House sources said Wednesday, but the Fed said it was not neces-

sarily so.

Mr. Reagan told the senators Tuesday that Mr. Volcker, at a private meeting with him two weeks ago, said the interest rates "will be coming down." A spokesman for Mr. Volcker said: "We do not comment on meetings between the president and the chair-

could be choked off if Reagan doesn't reach a compromise with Congress on his proposed budget and if ballooning delicits again push up interest rates.

A spokesman for Salomon Brothers said Wednesday that chief economist Henry Kaufman has not changed his views that long-term rates will threaten their 1981 peaks in 1982 and that shortterm rates will move irregularly

He was responding to an inquiry following rumors in financial markets that Mr. Kaufman had changed his view. U.S. stock and bond prices rose late Tuesday based on the rumors. But Budget Director David A. Stockman said no one can predict

how long high interest rates will persist. He said he believes they will fall gradually in line with in-The Commerce Department said Wednesday that U.S. retail sales rose \$1.4 billion, or 1.6 percent, in February. January's retail sales

were revised to show a decline of

The January drop was originally reported as 1.1 percent. On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were among the biggest gainers, but they finished below their highs, with Coastal up 1½ to 21, Global Marine up 114 to 12%, Hal-

liburton up 1¼ to 34%, Schlum-berger up 1½ to 43½, Standard Oil

of Indiana up 1% to 36%, Texas International up 1 to 12%, Tesoro up 1 to 18% and Gulf up 1% to Mobil gained ¼ to 22%. The company said that it cut back its revolving credit to \$1 billion from \$6 billion, and one analyst said the news may have dampened the oil

group by easing takeover speculation in some stocks. RCA gained ½ to 20½ on volume of about 1 million shares. Bendix announced Monday it has bought a stake in RCA of between

and 9.9 percent. In corporate news, Prudential Insurance said Wednesday it plans to vote its 350,000 Marathon shares in favor of U.S. Steel merger at Friday's special stockholder



# HIDROELECTRICA ESPAÑOLA, S. A. 21,000,000,000 PESETAS LONG TERM FLOATING RATE LOAN

LEAD MANAGED BY

BANCO DE VIZCAYA, S. A.

BANCO ESPAÑOL DE CREDITO, S. A.

BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO, S. A.

MANAGED BY

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BANCO DE GRANADA, S. A.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND, NV.

BANCO HISPANO INDUSTRIAL, S. A.

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BANCO DE FINANCIACION INDUSTRIAL, S. A.

BANCO DE MADRID, S. A.

BANK OF TOKYO LTD.

BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO BANCO DE LONDRES Y AMERICA DEL SUR

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BANCO POPULAR INDUSTRIAL, S. A.

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CAJA DE AHORROS MUNICIPAL DE SAN SEBASTIAN CAJA PROVINCIAL DE AHORROS

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BANCO DE VIZCAYA, S. A.

CAJA DE AHORROS MUNICIPAL

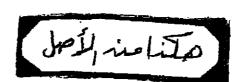
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240k 20 StwAV st.66 74 10 40 23 22½ 22½ 4 22½ 17% TriCon 3.67% 35½ 24 StokVC 1.68 56 8 51 27¼ 26½ 26½—1 22% 18 TriCn pt2.50 1	67 6 503 47 48 48%+ % 55% 20 WIMM of 1 34 34 34 22 22 246 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17% 17%	Redomico 171.40 171.50 171.50 171.50 Revente 172.70 172.50	Air Liquide Airtham Ail Airt Liquide Abstram Ail Abstram Ail Aux Danasculf Avx Danasculf Bouryaues 706.00 Fish Danasculf Avx Danasculf Avx Danasculf Bouryaues 706.00 Fish Danasculf Avx Danasculf A
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25. 20 Viving of the 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th	Brussels   Cheure Korre   15.00   1.50   1	Elec (CGle)   360.10   301.00   CRA   1.55   1.51   Toyone   726   722   4 to   1.55   1.51   Toyone   726   722   4 to   1.55
244 17/2 StanShp 1.22 4.9 4.30 19/4 18/4 19/4 46 45/4 17/2 StanShp 1.22 4.9 4.30 19/4 18/4 19/4 46 45/4 17/4 StanShp 1.22 4.0 19/4 27 25/4 25/4 46 45/4 17/4 StanShp 1.22 4.0 19/4 27/4 25/4 4/4 19/4 19/4 19/4 19/4 19/4 19/4 19/	12 7 54 19 18th 19 + 14 356 18th 1911 15th 14 18th 15th 14 18th 15th 14 18th 15th 14 18th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15	Acta-Gevoert 1,705 1,700 HK Electric 4,500 4,755 Ag. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	Lefterine Cop 2400 24100 Morellon 1.50 Lbs Previous:7793.00 — W Mr.M.H.Botts 2.42 2.00 — H.M.M.H.Botts 2.42 2.00 — H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M.H.M
22	9.5 5 266 214 250 250 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Petroffins 4.295 4.70 Show Bres 19.30 19.00 Substant Pacific Sec. Generale 1.459 1.4	Mod Pennor   53,00   57,00   75,00
### 29 SemiCo 210 &8 3 &21 31% 30 30% + 12 137 20% UG] 2.04 (1) 180 (60% SemiC pt 2.15	2.5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	V. Montegane 1490 1,700 Wheel Alor N.C. Trust courses 1.24 1.25 2.55 Ultramor 1.34 1.34 1.35 1.55 Windows: 183.85 Window 2.25 2.55 Ultramor 1.34 1.34 1.35 1.35 Ultramor 1.34 1.35 1.35 Ultramor 1.34 1.35 1.35 Ultramor 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 Ultramor 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35	All
(2*, 314, 5yec) 5 ,48 1,312 194 38%; J74 38 33 25%; UnE1 e14.50 1	1.0 4 221 10 10 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	Frankfurt Previous: UZSR Wor Load No. 252 255 W. Deep 1974 187 257 W. Deep 1974 187 257 W. Holding 1974 257 W. Holding 1974 257 W. Holding 1974 257 W. Holding 1974 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257	Routilest   GL00   GL98   Rober River   G.90   G.90   Australia   G.
36% 14 TRE 1 6.7 7 105 15% 15 15 15% 17% Until pt2.13 16% 45% TRW 2.40 5.2 7 217 46% 46% 46% 16 21% 17% Until pt2.72	16. 1300 3810 3810 3810 1810 170 170 1810 1810 1810 1810 181	AEG 45.28 45.60 Allicare Vers. 45.00 457.00 BASIF 132.00 137.61 Bayer Hypo 192.00 137.61 Bayer Hypo 24.50 22.50 Bayer Yerein 14.50 12.50 Bower Hypo 192.00 12.50 Bower Hypo 19	Air Liquide     Abitman Ait. 104.00 141.00     Aby Dassoult (C.) 204.00 204.00     Berestre (C.) 204.
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646, 504, Tent. pr.7.40 14. 5 504, 5046 5046 2046 [649 [649 Unition 22] 454, 254, Tenton 40 22 4 203 1846 1746 1846 11 249, 1347 Tenton 40 22 4 1203 1846 1746 1846 11 424, 2444 Tenton pr216 45 234 235, 31 249, 2444 Tenton pr216 45 234 235, 31 250, 2444 Tenton pr216 45 234 235, 31	17 dts 4% 4% 4% 15% 672 WilshrO ASI 7-527 85 676 676	Chicago Futures  Mar. 10, 1982	SUGAR-WORLD 11. 112,000 lbs.; Coats per lb. 11,40 11,5
294 244 Testor pt2.16 4.6 334 3245 31 3245-1146 42 244 10 10 15 25 1.07e 25	56 36 7tm 2'th 2'44 to 279. 341776 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th 17th	Dec   11/19   Low   Settin   Chp.   Dec   51.29   51.06   47.5   53.01   +1.18	July 1126 1127 1134 1127 + 147 Sep 1127 1128 1127 1128 + 147 Oct 1130 1208 1137 1226 + 147 Jun 1228 1231 1231 + 148 May 1228 1232 1231 + 15 May 1242 1235 1232 1231 + 15 May 1242 1235 1231 1231 + 15 July 1242 1245 1245 1245 1251 1251 + 15 May 1242 1245 1245 1251 1251 + 15 July 1242 1245 1245 1251 1251 1251 1251 1251
2014 2944 Tesor pt/216 4.6 334 324 331 3252-116 435 241 1937-135 251 1	78 51804 1516 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 1415 141	WHEAT Count High Low Service Cast.  Said be infairment) deficits per beather  1.53 1.32 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 1.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4.30 4	Prev, soles 7,607. Prev day's open jat 62,224, off 285.
150   140   150   150   140   150	7.2 4 699 34 3219 3319+1   27 m 15 m 1	CORN   Feb   71.00 71.01 67.55 69.55 - 1.45	Prev day's open (nr 8224, or 285.   Prev day's open (nr 8224, or 285.   Prev day's open (nr 8224, or 285.   Prev, soles 1,98.   Prev day's open (nr 15.25), off 204.   Prev, soles 1,98.   Prev day's open (nr 15.25), off 204.   Prev, soles 1,98.   Prev day's open (nr 15.25), off 204.   Prev, soles 1,98.   Prev day's open (nr 15.25), off 204.   Prev day's open (nr 15.
42** 29** 1 TESOT	20 34 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Prev. soles 37.994. Prev day's open int 123,687, up 2,257. Apr 45.00 44.80 44.80 -1.85	QRANGE JUKE _ \ PLATINUM \
59 19%   Trimmin   240   4.6 S   19   14%   13%   13%   14   24   24%   19%	3.3 7 564 6466 4754 42 4.3 7 226 2966 4754 1756 - 97 27 110 4 270 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220	507151ANS0	14.00   15.00   17.0
High Low Clase Chae	O Stocks    175 Suncer pr   S23/2 22/2 23/2   1178 Teck Car A 38/4 8 8/4 4 8 8	Aug	Accor
1400 AANCA Int S1879 1874 149 Closing Price 525 Abit Pros 520 Abit Abit Abit Abit Abit Abit Abit Abit	#5, Mar. 9, 1982 100 Teledyne 84% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6%	Prev day's open int 75,499, off 314.  SOYBRAN MEAL  109 tons; dollars feer fort  161,30 181,40 189,20 189,80 —10  Prev day's open int 8,999, off 149.	Accordance   Acc
12820 Asmicin E   SSN, 5% 5% 5% 14 16	[ /UU FEG 180 A 312 0 12 14 - 4   KUUS 17715 NG 37 070 7 ]	() 1949) 18520 18120 18420 T-29   w	Atter 72-80 72-80 72-70
1145 Argust C pr 2111 Asbestos	1000 G Distrip w   56½ 6½ 6½ - ½   1922   174 more   50 more   5	Prev. Soles 10,017.   Jon 190.20 192.00 199.20 191.50 +1.45   Prev. day's open int 42,215, off 60.   Prev. soles 795.	COPPER  READ (See the contract to the contract
11,000 Allegative 51   533	454 Greving 519 18% 18% - % 2550 U Keno 512 11% 12 - % 1300 Hord Crp A 185 185 185 185 1460 U Siscore 450 444 - 25 24575 Hawker 512% 12 - % 400 Von Der 275 250 275 + 25 115 Hoyes D 57% 7% 7% 14200 Versil Cl 39 8% 9	64,000 fbs; dollars per 106 fbs.	Near 87.10 A8.80 64.50 67.50 +1.30 A8.50 A8.50 +1.30 A8.50 A8.50 +1.30 A8.50 A
1940 Brestor Res   1974   774   744   145   14	200 Froser   \$134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134,	### 18.06 18.22 17.97 18.13 +.10   Mary 18.53 18.75 18.47 18.41 +.11   Mary 18.63 18.75 18.47 18.41 +.11   Mary 18.63 18.75 18.47 18.45 18	
1400 AMCA Ind	94550 Kerr And 5146 146 146 - 6 3594 Laboth A 525 2417 25 + 7s 300 LOnt Cem 547a 276 - 819 - 7a	OATS CHARA	Prov. soles 7,187. Prov. soles 1,187. Prov. soles 7,187. Prov. soles 1,187. Prov. soles 1
Selected Over-the-Counter	ASSO Median H X SIVE SIVE SIVE SIVE SIVE SIVE SIVE SIVE	10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	HEATING OIL 42,800 golf contis per Pol Apr 74,75 72.5 79.60 78.33 4-4.72 Apr 74,75 72.5 79.60 72.54 +2.00 Jun 74,65 72.54 70.00 72.54 +2.00 Jul 74,65 72.54 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Jul 74,65 72.57 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Jul 74,65 72.57 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Jul 74,65 72.57 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Jul 74,67 72.67 72.57 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Seep 74,67 72.67 72.00 72.54 +2.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 72.55 72.00 72.60 +2.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 72.50 77.60 +3.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 77.60 +3.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 72.55 72.00 72.60 +3.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 72.50 77.60 +3.00 Seep 74,67 72.00 72.55 72.00 72.50 7
NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected Nathonal Secu- Iffee Declars Assn., 1992 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994		CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; ceals per lb. Apr 44,50 67.2 64.57 64.8050 Jun 64.55 67.2 64.57 64.5052 Jun 64.55 67.2 64.55 64.6052 Aug 61.65 62.45 61.65 61.5555 Oct 37.59 66.75 97.5 66.1051 Dec 67.2 67.2 67.7 67.7 -07 Apr 68.70 97.5 66.1051 Peb 60.30 60.30 60.30 60.30 60.30 Apr 79.75 60.1051 Prev day's open left \$7,767, off \$5.	Dividends Commodity Indexes
over the counter Book. County	1300 Not Trust   518½ 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18%	Prev. goles 18,365. Prev. goles 18,365. US TREASURY BONDS US TREASURY BONDS	March 10, 1982   March 10, 1982
Insurance & Industrial Control of Section 1 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1	1981   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	FEEDER CATTLE 100 63-25 63-14 43-17 63-77 - 13	Next INC. OF 9 .15 4-35 4-15 9.26 Nicor INC. CASH EXTRA  Geocesee Brewing STOCK 59 4-1 3-19 Concessed Brewing STOCK 1991 - 1991 Concessed Brewing STOCK 1991 Conc
	300 Redport \$1176 11 - 35 4277 Rd Strents A \$1194 1114 1154 154 923 Reichhold \$454 454 454		Newcor Incorp STOCK SPLIT Persons Corp — 34er-2
Ağrum 494 47-16 Ağrum 494 47-1	49100 Scotts 56-16 614 614-15   March 16, 1982	HOGS 20,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Apr 49,90 50.05 44.95 49.02 -88* Jun 53,00 53,90 52,90 52,65 -47 Time 10,000 53,00 52,00	Conci-Randolon Q 16 49 326
Answer 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	100 Stem	Size 84.13 85.91 85.96 -16	Commercial Tr N.   Q
ArdSA 77% 8 AngAdd 507; 51½ AspieC 1672 1679; 1674 ApidMu 142; ArdenGe 3¼ 37% AspieC 1672 1678; 1678 ApidMu 142; ArdenGe 3¼ 37% ASPICS1 5 21½ 22½ ARGENG 2½ 22½ BeartCD 77% 7% BeartCD	Floating Rate Notes	(Silver in pence per tray outces) EURODOLLAR CD's  March 18-1982 SI million; ets of 18-pe et 20	Ansut Court 42
Agreet 184 184.  AlinGo 5 644 6492  Andrilles 184 1446  Arguest 7 9 144  Arguest 8 144 144  Arguest 8 144 144  Arguest 8 144 144  Arguest 9 144  Arguest 184 14	Closing prices, March 10, 1982	spot 526.00 829.00 824.00 825.00 Est. soles 418 Prev. soles 579 3 months 856.50 857.00 857.00 852.00 Prev. soles 178, 2718, up 87	Bundesbank Offer  Fuels Expectations  Of Lombard Cut  Resters  FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank Wednesday offered the domestic money market fresh liquidity for the third time in two weeks,
Berline   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	Issuer-Min Con-Med.   Coupon Next   Bid Asks   Issuer-Min Con-Med.   Coupon Next   Bid Asks   LTCB 6-80   Io 111/6 8-15   100% 101%   Alphali Kuwali 574-53   ISSue 8-26   100   100%   Alphali Kuwali 574-53   ISSue 8-26   100   100%   Alphali Irish 6-42   ISSUe 7-30   ISSUe 7-	Special	Fuels Expectations Of Lombard Cut  Renters FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank Wednesday offered the domestic money market fresh liquidity for the third time in two weeks.
BrwTom   14%   14%   Full/HB   154   17   N.J.Resc   14%   14%   72wata   25%   35	Insular-Miln Crow-Med.   Courson Nacri   Bid Askid   LTCB 5-48   Sept.   100	2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	Of Lombard Cut  Renters  FRANKFURT — The Bundes- bank Wednesday offered the do-
Convoide 29 27 26 Grey-Adv & 8 89 Notorios 139: 139: 1357rck 159: 1110- Controll 29 27: Grey-Adv & 8 89 Notorios 139: 139: 1357rck 159: 1110- Controll 29 27: 41 Gritinas 13 14 Novings 1694 111 UvoBsh 3594 3594 Control 12 129: 14 Homiti 1394 1410 Novill 3314 137: Upoten 124 154 Control 12 129: 14 Homiti 1394 1410 Novill 3314 137: Upoten 124 13	Name	1 months 3,165,00 3,167,00 3,165,00 3,1	FRANKFURT — The Bundes- bank Wednesday offered the do- mestic money market fresh liquidi- ty for the third time in two weeks, increasing expectations of a fur-
Copies 12 12%   Gyradyn 64 7%   Newstri 3 16% 16%   Gyradyn 7 16% 16% 16%   Gyradyn 7 16% 16% 16%   Gyradyn 7 16% 16% 16% 16%   Gyradyn 7 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16%	Alibel (17th 843-84 18 97th 2-75 182) Amer Fin 843-85 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	London Commodities  (Prices in starting per matric ban) (Gostellin U.S. dollars per matric ban) (Gostellin U.S. dollars per matric ban)	ther cut in the special Lombard rate, commercial bank economists
Chubb   47te 47te   Houver   87te 9   PCAINI   4   44   45   45   75   12   12   12   12   12   12   12   1	Box   Mexico 94-92   16 1/16   8-5   76   76/7     Box   Pinto 16-8-85   13/7   5-18   99'4     Box   Pinto 16-8-85   13/7   5-18   99'4     Box   Pinto 16-8-85   13/7   15/8   15/8   15/8     Box   Pinto 16-8-85   13/7   15/8   15/8   15/8     Box   Repo 16-8-85   15/8   16/8   16/8   16/8     Box   Repo 16-8-85   15/8   16/8   16/8     Box   Repo 16-8-85   15/8   16/8   16/8     Bit   Pinto 16-8-85   16/8   16/8   16/8     Bit   Pinto 16-8-85     Bit   Pinto 16-8-85     Bit   Pinto 16-85     B	Migrick 10, 1982   Migrick 10,	They saw the action Wednesday as a new pointer that the West German central bank would be in \$1.12 Billion in
CIZSGG 200 PM   MSInt   14 MS   PO   PM   17   PM   Weldfm   4 Ms   PO   PM   PM   PM   PM   PM   PM   PM	Sk nova Scara Hda 64:34 17716 5-9 7.2 998 100 Nacional Fin 57-88/91 17516 3:25 968 978 100 Nacional Fin 57-88/91 17516 3:25 968 978 Nacional Fin 57-88/91 3:25 968 978		a position to relax policy at its council meeting March 18. One economist said the question now is how much the rate will be cut; an-
ConPap 24% 24%   Jostym s 30% 30%   Pinkertn 47 51   m.c. Not applicable.	8k Tokyo Hole 59-93 16-4 4-21 99-3 99-4 8k Scottand \$2-8-4 i 1716 5-14 99-100 99-8 98-8 8k Ext Alserie \$4-64 16716 8-9 100-4 101 8 84 H7-4 5-26 98-4 99-8 84 Ext Alserie \$4-64 157-4 8-9 100-4 101 8 84 H7-4 5-26 98-4 99-8 84 H7-4 5-26 159-4 159-4 101 8 10 8 101 8 10 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 101 8 10 8 101 8 10 8 101 8	Mor 1,205 1,195 1,205 1,202 1,192 1,195   Sep 30477 00488 00437 80488 +16  Mor 1,205 1,195 1,205 1,202 1,192 1,195   Prov. Stick 7,201 up to 2	
Weekly net asset value	Second	COCCOR A Morr 1.205 1,195 1.205 1,202 1,192 1,195 Morr 1.773 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167 1,164 1,167	billion Deutsche marks available to the money market this month through securities repurchase agreements. The economists said this month, Tetsuei Tokugawa.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on March 8, 1982: U.S. \$80.28	Inster-Alin Cyn-Meri   Coursen Nach   Balf Askid   Alighi Kuwatii Sy-B   Sys   B-20   10	Adar 1.520 1.460 1.476 1.475 1.578 1.220 1.466 1.576 1.576 1.426 1.457 1.347 1.448 1.457 1.347 1.448 1.347 1.347 1.448 1.347 1.347 1.448 1.347 1.347 1.348 1.347 1.348 1	that while this was only enough to prevent call-money rates from ris- ing much above 10 percent, in a
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,	Services O-seco 5-90 15-51 5-51 5-51 5-51 5-51 5-51 5-51 5-	GASOIL IVIAL IV, 1902	month when banks traditionally are short of funds, Wednesday's move seemed to be a more direct sized for leaves made and of last year, he told the lower
Information: Pierson, Heidring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.	Cilicors 9-94 14 77/6 6-10 97*4 100*6 1 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	GASO1L 1740 255.00 262.00 262.00 251.	The last time the Bundesbank offered liquidity through a bill repurchase pact — in January at 10 lion in January and rose another
Investing in the oil and gas industry through	Creditions (4-91-97) 147:16 2-16 97 97 12014 Issuer-Min con-Mat. Coupon Next Bid Askd Creditions (4-91-97) 147:16 2-16 97 97 147:16 2-17 97 1	COFFREC	percent — banks had little paper \$780 million in Feburary, he said.  available and drew on less than \$500 million DM. But one money
VIKING RESOURCES INTERNATIONAL N.V.	Credit Lyon St. 47 174	Fair S	market dealer said Wednesday that the psychological impact would catch the market's attention this time.  Mexico Consumer Prices  Rose 3.9% Last Month
Curação, Netherlandse Antilles. The Annual Report as of 31st December,	Girozentrole Su-91	Jly N.T. N.T. 1.785 1,805 — 10	MEXICO CITY — Mexico's consumer price index rose 3.9 percent last month compared with a
1981 has been published and may be obtained from	DG Bank 84-827 14 7716 6-17 993, 100° 100° 100° 100° 100° 100° 100° 100		5-percent rise in January and 2.5 percent in February, 1981, the cen- tral bank said
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.	Des Bank 8-W22   14 7716   4-17   993   1009	Sep N.T. N.T. 1,310 1,335 + 10 2 AM. 14%-14% 9 Vv-9 Vb 6 Vs-6 Vb 11 Dec N.Y. N.T. 1,330 1,350 + 13 3 AM. 14 Vb-14 Vb 9 Vs-9 Vb 6 Vb-6 Vb 11 AM. 14 Vb-14 Vb 9 Vs-9 Vb 6 Vb-6 Vb 11 AM. 14 Vb-14 Vb 9 Vs-9 Vb 6 Vb-6 Vb 11 AM. 14 Vb-14 Vb 9 Vs-9 Vb 7 7 Vb 11 AM. 14 Vb-14 Vb 9 Vs-9 Vb 7 7 Vb 11 AM.	Series Franc. 200 308  18-134 14-14-124 124-124 124-124 dex to 32.3 percent, compared with 18-134 154-124 124-124 30.5 percent in January and 27.9 percent in February, 1981.
	f .	12 John Or 19 John Chem controls: 846	
		· · · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	



3 31 384 334 346 46 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 4 10 4.4 6 1254 1254 1254 16 1.0 6 14 1276 1376 1374 16 4.7 5 6 15 1376 1376 16 6.7 11 17 1076 1076 1076 2.0 6 52 110 1124

59 7.8

68

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 10 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

1094 - 6 1094 - 1874 | 974 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 174 | 3 15 % 1314 5814 5814 514 514 514 1514 2554 2554 7.70c 52 1.72 fi .20b wi .00 72 44 23 5% 7% 13% 9 All Homer!

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By John Holusha New York Times Service DETROIT - Since William M. Agee took over Bendix in 1976 at the age of 38, the company's earn-

ings have increased steadily, de-spite its close links to the depressed automobile industry.

Now Mr. Agee is predicting that despite the recession, 1982 will be even better for Bendix. So far he seems on track. First-quarter earnings totaled \$43.6 million, up 5 percent from the comparable peri-

od a vear earlier. But there are those who believe that Mr. Agee's :chievements as chairman and chief executive officer of Bendix have often been overshadowed by the controversy urrounding his personal relation-

ships. And it was his personal affairs that RCA seized on Monday when Bendix disclosed that it had purchased more than a 5-percent stake in RCA and might buy as much as

Investment or Merger?

Bendix has said it made the purchases for investment only, al-though Mr. Agee has indicated he is interested in buying a high-tech-

nology concern.

Indeed, Mr. Agee has been the subject of much criticism within the business community and in the financial press as a result of his reations with some of his executives, his board of directors, his former superior, W. Michael Blumenthal, now the chairman of Burroughs, and, most of all, Bendix's former vice president for strategic plan-ning, Mary E. Cunningham. Miss Cunningham left Bendix in October, 1980, after a controversy

arose over whether her rapid advance in the company stemmed from her talents as an executive or a romance with Mr. Agee. Mr. Agee has since conceded their relations were more than those of business colleagues, and they have been seen together frequently at

social events.

RCA struck at that relationship by issuing a personal attack on Mr. Agee. "The purchase of RCA stock by Mr. Agee's Bendix is not wel-comed by RCA," the company said. "Mr. Agee has not demonstrated the ability to manage his own affairs, let alone someone else's."

But most analysts say Mr. Agee's tenure at Bendix has been highly successful by any objective standard. "There's been a lot of controversy about the man, and most of it has been nonsense," said Philip Fricke, a senior securities analyst with Goldman, Sachs. The thing you use to measure the performance of a chief executive is the numbers, and his numbers are good." During the fiscal year end-ed Sept. 30. Bendix reported earnings of \$453 million on sales of

Similarly, Walter Schenker, an analyst with Bear, Stearns, ob-served that Mr. Agee "has clearly done an excellent job in the timing of disposal of assets. He got out of Asarco and forest products at just the right time." Bendix's sale of

### **COMPANY** REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated Australia **Wormald International** Revenue... Profits....

**Austria** Creditanstalt Bankverein Year 1981 Balance Sheet ... 298,690, Profits ...... 270,1 Britain Tube investments

Year Revenue..... Net..... Per Share..... 1981 1,120. loss28.4 Canada Seagram 2nd Quer 7 945--- 36 645 744+ 96 914 936+ 34 Revenue.... Profits..... Per Share... 1st Half Revenue...... Profits..... Per Share...... 1961 results restated.

Profits...... Per Share......

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West Germany

TAX FREE 1 YEAR 3 YEARS

1981 1,070. 43,70

**United States** o—Also extra or extras. b—Anusual rate plus stock dividend, c—Leuidatine dividend, e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, i—Declared or paid offer stock dividend or spill; us, i—Paid this year, dividend amitted, deterred or no action taken of last dividend meeting, k—Declared or paid this year, an occumulative issue with dividends in arrears, n—New issue, r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. I—Paid in shock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-dividend 4th Quar. Revenue...... Per Share..... Profits 43.00
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Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a solit or stack dividend amounting to 28 per cent or more has been pold the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Agee Gets High Marks for Bendix Prosperity natural resource holdings, includ-ing its forest product operations and shares in Asarco, a nonferstrained circumstances, including its former president, William Pan-

> Another Wall Street analyst, who declined to be quoted by name, said, "His sense of timing is

The divestitures have given Bendix a \$500-million fund that Mr. Agee has said will be used to invest in emerging technologies. In the meantime, it has been invested in high-yielding money-market secu-rities. Investment income accounted for 17 percent of Bendix's total operating profit last year.

Envy, Animosity

Mr. Schenker suggested that much of the animosity toward Mr. Agee may stem from envy of his record. "It could be that he's just a young, successful guy in a town where a lot of people aren't doing very well."

In addition to the Cunningham flap, a number of senior executives have left the company under

ny. Ties between Mr. Agee and Mr. Blumenthal, who hired Mr. rous-metal concern, has raised about \$900 million since 1980. Agee at the age of 34 to be executive vice president and chief finan-cial officer of Bendix, cooled no-

ticeably when Mr. Agee did not in-vite Mr. Blumenthal to return to the Bendix board after Mr. Blu-menthal left the Carter administra-

tion where he had been Treasury secretary. Last year, after Mr. Agee report-edly put pressure on three direc-tors with links to Burroughs to leave the board, senior director Robert W. Purcell resigned, saying he had lost confidence in the top

Nevertheless, when Fortune magazine published an article critical of Mr. Agee's management style, all the remaining outside directors endorsed his actions, writing that "We feel that Bendix's accomplishments are attributable to the successful leadership" of Mr.

Mr. Agee has shifted the empha-

sis of Bendix away from being a parts supplier to the automobile industry in favor of making advanced production machinery. The auto industry, which produced 61 percent of the company's profits in 1977, had declined to 28 percent

by last year. Besides auto supplies Bendix is involved in the aerospace business as well as other industrial pursuits. Although many in the investment community have been waiting for Bendix to make a major ac-

quisition with its cash hoard, some analysts said Mr. Agee's caution was to be applauded. "As I understand it his basic

corporate strategy is to shoot for a 17-percent after-tax rate of return on investment, which is a 20-percent return on equity," said Mr. Fricke of Goldman, Sachs. "In retrospect his caution in not

paying high prices for technology companies has been justified. He would have looked stupid if he had bought some technology companies at the price-earnings ratios of last year," Mr. Fricke said.

## Food Stocks Seen as Good Investment Diet

By Vartanig G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW\_YORK — There is a sayng on Wall Street that new group dership — the stocks to own for the next upswing — develops in down markets. If that holds true this time, it seems abundantly clear that energy, technology and precious-metal issues, which once served as inflation-hedge favorites, are not destined to lead the ultimate parade to higher prices.

Food-processing stocks, on the other hand, have been performing uncommonly well, along with such sectors as soap and electric utilities. These groups represent the sort of defensive investments that people often make in times of extreme market conservatism. In fact, on the theory that the best of-fense is a good defense, some analysts expect food securities to continue to perform well in the next

market cycle. "After all," as one investment advisory service points out, "peo-

ple do keep eating."

Last week several food issues traded at their highest prices in 52 weeks or longer. The list of new highs included Borden, which makes a wide variety of foods and dairy products, and J.M. Smucker. This company, which produces jellies and preserves, grows some of the fruit it uses.

Food-processing stocks have benefited recently from a number shopping-list recommendations for investors. These "buy" suggestions have come from advisory services and brokerage houses.

'Strong Showing'

"The group has made a strong showing over the past few months, aided by the recession-resistant nature of the industry, as well as by lower commodity prices," Standard & Poor's Outlook said. "The latter should lead to improving profit margins for the companies. The issues probably will continue to outperform the market as long as the economy remains in the dol-drums and inflation continues at its relatively moderate pace."

as its favorites for a combination of income and potential price appreciation over the long term: H.J. Heinz (still the leading producer of ketchup), Consolidated Foods, CPC International and International Multifoods.

Commenting on International Multifoods, the advisory service said: "While the consumer food segment accounted for virtually all of the earnings advance in fiscal 1981-82, the improvement in 1982-83 will probably be more broadbased, with other operations also contributing. The restaurant busi-

## BankAmerica Sues **DeLorean Motors**

NEW YORK - Bank of America has filed suit against DeLorean Motor, alleging that the company defaulted on an \$18-million loan and asking for nearly 2,000 sports cars used to secure the loan.

The suit, filed Tuesday by the San Francisco-based bank in U.S. District Court, asked for the seizure of 1,979 DeLorean cars in New Jersey and California. It alleged that 15 of the cars were taken the seizure of 1,979 the cars were taken the seizure of 1,979 the seizure of the cars were taken to the seizure of the cars were taken to the seizure of t en unlawfully to the New Jersey estate of John Z. DeLorean, presi-dent of DeLorean Motor. The bank said it had loaned \$33 million to the U.S. company to finance domestic sales of De Lorean cars.

DeLorean Motor is the U.S. distributor of cars built by DeLorean Motor Cars in Belfast, Northern Ireland. After the Belfast company was put into receivership Feb. 19, the bank called in the loan with \$17.6 million in principal and \$380,000 in interest due, but Mr. DeLorean refused to acknowledge the company was in default, the

ness, although relatively small, has shown steady earnings growth."

Food-processing companies have kept expanding through ac-quisitions. In late 1981, for examole, International Multifoods purchased the All American Nut Co., which processes peanut butter and packaged nut snacks.

The current issue of the Value Line Investment Survey also makes the point that the food-processing industry is faring a lot better than most other segments of

the economy. "Producers of staples are doing better than meat processors and marketers of convenience foods," Value Line noted. "Many food-processor stocks are suitable for conservative portfolios seeking good total returns to 1984-86 and moderate current income."

Stanle Investments

Value Line offers these examples of how well some producers of staples are doing:

"The leading producer of hot cereals, Quaker Oats, has seen its unit volumes increase nicely this winter. Kellogg, the leader in ready-to-eat cereals, has seen competitors take a larger share of the huge domestic market, but never-theless, it sells far more cereal ss, it sells far more cereal, with far more profitability, than any other company in the industry. "CPC International's Skippy

peanut butter, Hellmann's mayonnaise and Mazola com oil and margarines all contribute to lowcost meals; shipments of these items are on the rise. McCormick's spices also enhance the flavor of inexpensive foods, and its sales are

The issues selected by Value Line as likely to outperform the general market over the next 52 weeks include CPC International, Consolidated Foods, McCormick, Quaker Oats and Smucker. Consolidated Foods also ap-

pears on the current recommended list at Oppenheimer & Co. As for new commitments, E.F. Hutton & Co. said last Friday, "We would still principally consider Dart & Kraft, General Mills,

Quaker Oats and Pillsbury. But a position in the food indus try does not necessarily insulate a stock from shocks. On Feb. 25, for example, Nabisco Brands tumbled 4¼ points, to 30½, after the company's management told a group of analysts that it expected flat earnings for the opening quarter of 1982. It has since climbed back to 32.

**European Gold Markets** March 16, 1982



Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) May Aug. Nov. 11.50-13.50 3.75- 5.75 2.00- 3.00 12.50-15.50 9.00-11.50 5.00-7.00 7.00-12.00 Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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Net Asset Value

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**Pacific Selection** Fund N.V.

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A SECOND CALL FOR OFFERS

The General Establishment for the Exploitation of the Euphrates Basin & its Development announces of its desire to huy/12/high capacity Tractors with their attachments according to the Technical Specifications and Private conditions which may be obtained from the Establishments' Centres at each of: Damascus - Aleppo - AL-Rikkah - Deir-Ezzour - Tartous, i.e. according to the following:

Delivery period: An soon as possible.

— Provisional Deposits 3% Three per cent of the offer value.

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— Bid Boad period: Sixty days from the dead-line date, of offers.

— Offers are submitted within a sealed cavelope that contains:

— Envelope A - that contains the provisional deposits and statements that are related with the offer & offerer.

— Envelope B - that contains the Technical Specifications on condition that they must be supported with catalogues of working, maintenance, repair, space parts & the necessary Technical booklets.

— Envelope C - that contains the Fittancial & Commercial offer.

To the Centeral Establishment for the Exploitation & Development of the Official attendance of 30/4/1982, and no offer is accepted after this date, offerer's seal mentioning on it his name and his address and written on it of offer ends un 15/3/1982.

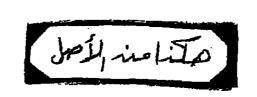
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The offerer must shide with the rules of Contracts' Discipline issued by or an official Agent registered according to rules and with submitting the The offerer has to fix his chosen dornicile in Syria, clearly & accurately to facilitate the informing operation.

AL-Rikksh on 13/2/1982

Director General Dr. Eng. Abdox Kasem



very boring

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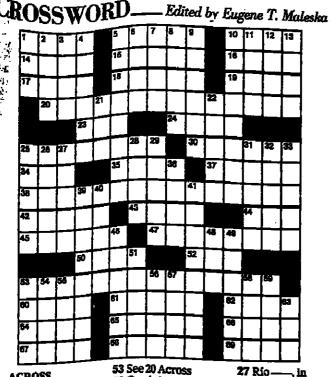
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I JUST BROKE UP

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"Help!" she cried.

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THEN I WILL!

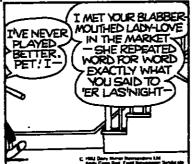
"Help!"

THE KID THAT HELPED LADY GODINA MOUNT UP.

WHAT IF SHE DOESN'T

BACK?







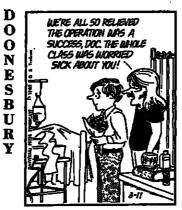






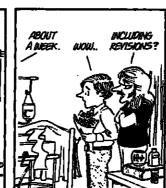


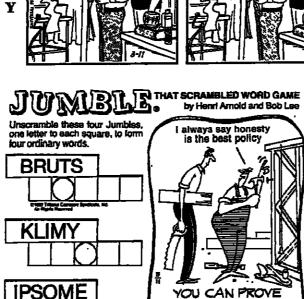


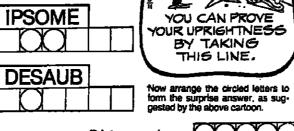












Print answer here: Jumbles: UPPER NOBLE FASTEN TROPHY How to stop someone from talking in the back of the car—PUT HER IN THE FRONT

Imprime par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris



YOU REMEMBER WHICH DRAIN ALL THAT MONEY WENT DOWN LAST YEAR 2"

## **Books**

KAFKA'S OTHER TRIAL By Elias Canetti. 121 pp. \$11.95 hardcover; \$5.95 paperback: Schocken Books, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AM the thinnest person I know." Franz Kafka writes to his fiancée Felice Bauer. "I have to sleep alone," he says in another letter, and "I cannot live with people." When she asks him what his plans or prospects are, he replies I was prospects are, he replies amazed by your question. Needless to say I have no plans, no prospects."

His daily letters to her are litanies of complaints about himself, his habits and his health. He tells her that he sacrifices everything to his writing, including "the joys of sex, eating, drinking, philosophical reflection, and above all music." I have often thought," he writes, "that the best mode of life for me would be to sit in the innermost room of a spacious locked cellar with my writing things and a lamp." After describing marriage as "a scaffold," he proposes to Baner. After they are married, he and Felice will live, he suggests, in an apartment in the Schornborn Palace in Prague, an apartment without a kitchen or a bathroom. Though Kafka's "Letters to Felice"

chronicles one of the most bizarre love affairs in the history of that emotion, it is not every reader who can get through its 600 pages. We ought to be grateful, then, to Elias Canetti, winner of the 1981 Nobel Prize for Literature, for in "Kafka's Other Trial" he summarizes the letters, interprets them in the light of Kafka's character and re-lates them to his books.

According to Canetti, Kafka's "tri-al" with Felice closely parallels his novel, "The Trial." His engagement becomes Joseph K.'s arrest in the first chapter. And what his letters call the "tribunal" — a meeting with Felice and her parents in which they agree to end the engagement — corresponds to the final scene in "The Trial" when Joseph K. is executed.

"Any life is laughable," Canetti ob-servés, "if one knows it well enough. It is something serious and terrible if one knows it even better." In "Kal-ka's Other Trial," both these aspects, the comic and the tragic, are present. What is amazing is that Kafka him-self, who had a brilliant sense of immor, did not see the comedy of his five-year engagement to Felice.

One hardly knows whether to laugh or cry when Kafka reports his dismay on first seeing Felice's "entire mouth-ful of gold-capped toeth." He says that this "hellish hister so scared me at first that I had to lower my eyes." He also feels an aversion to Felice "at the sight of her dancing with her severe eyes lowered, or when she ran her hand over her nose and hair." Ambivalence can go no further.

#### Distant Reality

Yet she inspires him. He needs her distant reality, safe in another city. In his letters, he expresses an almost insane hunger for the small details of her life. During the first few months of their voluminous correspondence. he also finds time to write "The Judg-ment," six chapters of "Amerika" and The Meiamorphosis."

When they spend 10 days together in Marienbad, they have adjoining rooms with two keys to the connect ing door, yet as far as we know, they were not lovers. Though Kafka had a 10-day affair with a Swiss girl, and Grete Bloch. Felice's friend, claimed to have borne Kafka a son, Felice seems to have tempted him only in metaphysical ways. At the last moment, when it appeared that they might actually have married after all. Kafka "willed," as Canetti puts it, the first of the hemorrhages announcing the tuberculosis that killed him.

Though Canciti's interpretations of Kafka's letters to Felice are certainly interesting it does seem that it required no great acumen to arrive at them. One leaves "Karka's Other Trithem. One leaves "Kafka's Other Trial" feeling rather hungry, sensing that
there is much more that might have
been said. How, for example, could
Canetti have resisted the entry Kafka
made in his diary five years after
breaking off with Felice? With an excruciating wistfulness, Kafka observed that he had never known in
himself the words "I love you," but
only "The expectant stillness that
should have been broken by my I should have been broken by my 'I

Anosole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

**KAFKA** A Biography

By Ronald Hayman. 349 pp. \$19.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016.

LETTERS TO OTTLA & FAMILY

By Franz Kafka. Translated by Richard and Clara Winston. Edited by N.N. Glatzer. 130 pp. \$15.95. Schocken Books, 200 Madison Ave., New York 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TN his new biography, Ronald Hayman not only dutifully chronicles the facts of Karka's life, but also underlines how autobiographical his work — including such seemingly surreal stories as "Metamorphosis" — actually is. He examines in detail how Kafka's relationship with his father affected his literary vision, and he demonstrates the remarkable symmetry dreams.

In a sense, Hayman argues, Kafka's work was animated by a single theme - his portrayal of himself as his father's victim — and it becomes clear that the frail boy who saw his bluff, domineering father as "the measure of all things" would spend the rest of his life trying and failing to win the ap-proval of this remote authority figure. As Hayman sees it, the alienation Kafka experienced at home was reinforced by the anomalous condition that many Jews in Prague found themselves in at the turn of the century --- that is, vulnerable to both Austrian anti-Semitism and Czech anti-

Germanism. The problem is that Hayman's achievement is marred, especially in the first half of the book, by tortuous, stilted jargon. "It is right to emphasize what is positive in Kafka's negativism," he writes. Or, again, "the more aggressive a father is, the less likely the son is to be objective about paternal power, and suppressed patricidal impulses can produce a need to exaggerate the damage that the father has been inflicting."

It was in books that Kafka found a refuge from parental bullying, and literature gradually became the one



place where he felt at home. Although he apparently recognized the dangers of solitude — "it's better to bite into life than into one's own tongue," he wrote - his withdrawal from society became increasingly pathological. Law school and work for an

accident-insurance company proved equally debilitating, and Kalka began to feel more and more estranged, not only from his family but also from world at large. In his dreams and sto-ries, he portrayed himself as an ani-mal, dehumanized and disfigured — blunt metaphors for what he saw as' his own misshapen, unaccommodated soul. "If I lacked an upper lip here," he wrote, "an earlobe there, a rib here, a finger there, if I had bald spots on my head and pockmarks on my face, there still wouldn't be enough of a physical correlative to my inner im-

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#### Flirtations With Happiness

Given the intensity of such passages, it is almost surprising to read of Kafka's occasional flirtations with happiness. Particularly in the letters to his younger sister, Ottla, he dis-plays glimpses of a warm, even sumy personality, chattering on at length about the weather, his craving for lemonade and what subjects he thought she should study. But these dabblings in the ordinary — which make less interesting reading just because they are so ordinary — give way, as Kafka's tuberculosis

way, as Katka's tuberculosis progresses, to sad chartings of fevers, chest pains and fluctuating hopes.

Katka died at the age of 40, convinced that he had failed to make good "in relation to city life and to family, as well as professionally, socially and in love." Forever condemning himself for what he saw as a wasted life, he tended to record death as a ed life, he tended to regard death as a form of enlightenment and release, but his final illness proved too awful

even for him. "He regards the illness as a punishment," wrote his
friend and literary executor Max
Brod, "because he has often wished
for a violent solution. But this is too
crude for him. Against God be quotes
from "Die Meistereinner." "I'd thereby from 'Die Meistersinger,' 'I'd thought he was more refined.'"

Michiko Kakutani is on the stuff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE.

ON the diagramed deal South arrives in six spades after a standard auction. Players using splinter bids might bid four diamonds on the second round with the North hand, but all roads should lead to the spade

There are no clear-cut losers, and South must count his winners. It seems that he can score five tricks in the side suits and at least seven in trumps. If the opponents fail to lead a trump, he can make all 13 tricks if he times the play correctly. However, West meanly leads a

trump, and there is a lurking danger for the declarer. If he immediately cross-ruffs in the red suits, he will meet with disaster: West will discard a club on the third round of diamonds and eventually ruff one of South's club winners.

To avert this calamity, South must cash his club tricks immediately, accepting the slight risk that a defender with a singleton or void will be able to

Then the cross-ruff proceeds

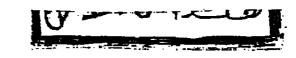
smoothly. Since he has all the high and intermediate trumps, South can claim his slam, once he has collected his five tricks in the side suits. NORTH

By Alan Truscott

**∇**AJ652 **♣K92** WEST **EAST ◆6432** ♥Q10978 QK8 ♦Q1982 **♣**Q11064 SOUTH (D) **◆KQ108 AK748 ◆**A73

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-10

East Pass Pass Pass Pass Pass 44 64 Pass Pass West led the spade two.



# Golfer Kite Still Feeling Grounded

the TPA media guide, merely looks like a slightly flat-footed, unchar-ismatic 155-pound plugger.

"I'm better with small groups

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service

ORLANDO, Fla. — From six set away, Tom Kite is one of the sore charming, honest and sassy erformers in sport. In his tangy, olloquial way, the man from Ausin, Texas, loves to see the surprise se causes when he lets a little piece a truth drop in the proper polyes-

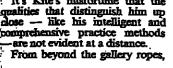
Ask him how it feels to be the 14th-leading money winner in the nistory of the game and he says: Meaningless statistic. They ought

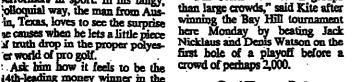
to throw it out." Throw out his \$1,420,000 in burses? "It's all inflation," drawis kite. "It's not fair to the great golfers of the past. It's winnin have too many wins [four in I]

But isn't he proud that he was top money winner last year and golfer of the year in two of the sport's four 1981 polls?
"I voted for Bill Rogers. He had a better year than me — I only won one tournament and it wasn't

a major."

! It's Kite's misfortune that the alities that distinguish him up qualities that distinguish him up close — like his intelligent and comprehensive practice methods





Good Times or Bad

"I've never understood it. I'm outgoin' by nature. I smile. I try to show my emotions and be myself, show the people how I feel, whether a's good times or bad. Some players just have that special thing with crowds. Arnie

[Palmer] — put him in front of 5,000 people and he just lights everybody up. Ben Crenshaw's the same way... It's a gift."

Interestingly, Kite and Cren-shaw shared the NCAA championship as teammates at Texas a dec-ade ago. Since then, both have won an identical \$1.4-million in prizes, plus a bit of odd change. Neither has won a maior title.

But Crenshaw is famous because of his smile, his wild-swinging forays into the underbrush and his marvelous putting. Kite, who does nothing better than the best yet

first, second (at the Bob Hope) and third (San Diego). In victory, Kite showed his unique style by sardonically "apol-ogizing" to Nicklaus and Watson for winning with a chip-in. "I told 'em, 'You're not supposed to win

never eye-catching.

the Kite course.

that way.'
"I didn't play as well as Jack and Raymond [Floyd] this week. I've played a lot better on weeks I didn't win. But this week I had

threatening to be leading money

vinner again. Most amazing, he's made the cut

in 41 consecutive tournaments and, in '81, finished in the top 10 a

phenomenal 21 times in 26 out-

ings. So far this year, Kite has a

some good fortune." Despite his fortune and his fortune, it galls Kite that he remains a mystery to so many. As a player, he's seen as a short-game wizard, yet insists "that's a misperception. It's my absence of weaknesses, not any particular strength, that's probably most important."

As a competitor, it drives him crazy when "I hear people say, 'Kite's too conservative — he'll never win.' Well, I'm not a conservative player. I'm just not stupid. I consider myself to be a very aggressive player, that's for damn

Someone says to Kite that with his style of play, he's the sort who should do best in the tight-course majors. Yet he hasn't. "It's not over yet," Kite says with a grin.

On Monday evening, after basking in the glow of crowds, cameras, microphones and notepads, Kite gave his own cryptic farewell to the well-wishers around him. "It's just nice to see you after the last round," said honest Tom Kite.

"I see you too often [after being the temporary leader on Thursday, Friday and Saturday."



Red Berenson

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Unemploy-

ment is reaching epidemic propor-tions. Auto plants are going belly-

up. Stocks are taking nose-dives.

Banks are failing. Welfare is ban-

ucation, a noncitizen who cannot

half, and usually requires a backup to come in and finish the job for

to the gross national product, will

revolutionize medicine. In other

words, he don't plant taters, he don't pick cotton, lift that bag, or

tote that bale. And he doesn't do

Even in his own profession,

which is pitching a baseball, he's scarcely a legend. He's almost 500

lifetime wins behind Cy Young,

who probably never got a million his entire career. He's more than

100 lifetime shutouts behind Wal-

career strikeouts by 3,300. He's

pitched only 11 complete games in his career. Young pitched 753.

How can a guy with a 15-7 big league record be demanding a mil-

lion-four? A guy who's probably got no shot in real life — if there's

no baseball, he's probably sleeping four-to-a-room. Who's at fault

ter Johnson, whom he also trails in

windows.

And a kid from Etchohuaquila,

krupt. America is going broke.

# NHL's Slumping Blues Fire Coach Berenson

From Agency Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — Red Berenson, coach of the year in the National Hockey League last season, was fired Tuesday by the slumping St. Louis Blues. Emile Francis, the club's president and general mana-

ger, will take over as coach. The approprocement came as the Blues and other teams rushed to solidify their playoff rosters before Tuesday's midnight trading dead-

"I'm very disappointed," said

"I'm not bitter, but I put a lot into the team and I'm just disap-pointed I won't be able to reap the enefits

Berenson had said Monday night he was unconcerned about the possibility the team was about to change coaches. "Tm not wor-ried about losing my job," Beren-son said. "All I'm worried about is trying to do my job.' Berenson became the franchise's

12th coach when he replaced Bar-clay Plager on Dec. 10, 1979, and posted a 27-20-9 record for the rest of the season.

He directed St. Louis to a 45-18-

The Media and the Valenzuela Case

ville on Derby Day with a pony on

a rope and wins the Kentucky Der-

by over the Belmonts and Whit-

neys and Vanderbilts and all the

fat cats from Long Island and

Maryland.

But Monday the Blues had suf-fered an 8-1 thrashing at Minneso-ta that extended a franchise-record Glen Hanlon.

To the Canucks this year with a 3.95 goals-against average.

In exchange for "future considroad losing streak to 10 games. Tuesday night, at home, they lost,

6-4, to the New York Islanders, Hanlon had played in 28 games dropping their overall record to 28-35-6. "I have waited and I have waited and I have waited." Francis

something has to be done. "At home we've been playing half decent, but on the road we couldn't beat anybody.

said. "I have been patient, but

We're playing a very undisciplined same and we're all over the ice like scrambled eggs." A former star center with the Blues, Berenson had signed a new

two-year contract before the start of this season. He leaves with a coaching record of 100-73-32. Fluty

Francis, who spent 10 seasons as coach and general manager of the Rangers, joined the Bines in 1976 and spent one season as coach.

In a flurry of trades Tuesday, Francis sent right wing Tony Cur-rie, left wing Jim Nill, backup goalie Rick Heinz and the Blues'

chips, sitting there staring at a player with a .45 in his belt and a

strap of cartridges across his chest.

It has all come too soon to

Valenzuela. He has none of the de-

fenses so painstakingly won by the unsigned ballplayers over the last

decade. He is not yet eligible for

free agentry, not even eligible for

arbitration. He has two choices:

average ballplayers signed con-tracts for \$23 million for 10 years

and as teams like the Dodgers paid

millions for failed pitchers they

But times were different then.

The assembly plants were open, mortgages were available. Even the

support of the barries has not been

forthcoming this time.

The media has fallen strangely

silent — those traditionally anti-

owner and those tradtionally pro-

owner are all uneasy about this

Valenzuela will donbtless sign.

But, even if it's for half what he

asks, in a year when Ford loses a

billion dollars, the man on the

had to turn loose.

one.

Hanlon, 25 and in his fifth professional season, will be the backup for Mike Liut.

Wings' Coach Out, Team Up for Sale

From Agency Dispatches
DETROIT — The Detroit Red Wings fired Coach Wayne Maxner Wednesday, hours after Bruce A. Norris decided to end his family's 50-year ownership of the team.

Maxner, to be replaced by assistant coach Billy Dea, was in his second season as coach, having taken over last year when Ted Lindsay was fired. Lincoln Cavalieri, a vice presi-

dent of the NHL team, said late Tuesday that Norris "has recently been frustrated by the fact he doesn't think he can turn this thing around. We're not a very good hockey club — they're really producing. Bruce is determined to

"I guess he's had it." Cavalieri said no asking price

had been determined. The Red Wings have had 15 coaching changes in 14 years and have shuffled general managers and players. Barring a miraculous turnaround, the current team -18-39-12 and losers of seven straight — will fail to make the Stanley Cup playoffs for the 14th time in 16 years.

James D. Norris purchased the team in 1932. He died in 1952, and his son became president in 1955 - the last year Detroit won the Stanley Cup.

Mexico — or the big leagues.

He has one ace: public support.

The public loved Valenzuela, didn't they? The Dodgers would be beiraying every Laino fan on the continent if they didn't sign Jackson and Chandler him, right?
Well, as recently as two years Named to Hall of Fame ago, that might have been so. After all, the public watched with con-United Press International tented tolerance as slightly above

TAMPA, Fla. — Travis Jackson shortstop for the New York Giant during the 1920's, and A.B. (Har py) Chandler, second commissio of baseball, were elected Wednesday to baseball's Hall Fame by its veterans committee Along with Hank Aaron ar Frank Robinson, who were elected in January, Jackson and Chandle will be inducted into the hall At

Jackson, who played from 19 to 1936, hit over .300 for six diffe ent seasons, reaching a career high of .339 in 1930. Hall-of-Famer Casey Stengel called him "the finest bunter I ever saw." Chandler, a former governor of Kentucky, succeeded Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis and negotiated baseball's early television contracts

erations," the Blues also acquired two defensemen - Guy Lapointe of Montreal and the Calgary

Flames' Kari Eloranta. Lapointe, 33, was a member of six Stanley Cup champion teams during his career with the Cana-diens, had been selected a firstteam all-star once and made the second team three times.

Francis called the moves part of his "three-phase program" in St. Louis. "First, you warn the play-

ers," he said.
"If that doesn't work, you create
a little competition within the ornization. Finally, you make changes."

#### Other Deals

Toronto, meanwhile, traded forward Will Paiement to Quebec for Miroslav Frycer and a seventhround 1982 draft choice. The Maple Leafs also reached a contract settlement that makes Don Luce a free agent and dropped Rene Robert.

Toronto acquired defenseman Jim Korn from Detroit for fourth-round draft choice in 1982 and fifth-round choice in 1982 or 1983, and traded center Laurie Boschman to Edmonton for left wing Walt Poddubny and left wing Phil Demoillard.

In other deals, Colorado sent left wing Ed Cooper to Edmonton for center Stan Weir and Washing-ton obtained defenseman Doug Hicks from Edmonton for left wing Todd Bidner.

### NHL Standings

	Pat	rick D	Ivial	DE.			
			w	L'	r or	- 44	
	z-NY (stonders	47	И	7	334	214	1
	NY Ronpers	32	34	11	254	257	
	Philippietphics	33	27	7	273	248	
	Pithburgh	25	32	11	250	286	
	Washington	22	36	•	244	286	
e	Ade	nas Di	visi				
_	Montreal	39	12	17	314	193	
	Botion	34	23	,	263	222	
)D,	Buffalo	33	29	14	257	213	
	Quebec	36	25	14	384	254	
ıts	Hartland	18	12	14	220	250	
Ф-	CAMPBE	ᄔᅉ	MFT	IRE	NCE		
n-	Max	rts Di	vişie				
	Minnesoto	30	19	19	300	246	
ed	Winnipeg	26	27	13	257	282	
αf	St. Louis	28	25	4	245	301	
DC.	Chicago	25	33	78	285	303	
	Toronto	17	36	16	257	317	
nđ	Defroit	18	39	12	236	303	
ed	San	ribe D	lvisi	en -			
	n-Edmonton				364	262	
ler	Coleary	24	20	14	290	305	
ıg.	Voncouver	24	30	14	233	243	
_	LOS Angeles	19	34	14		309	
~~	Colorado				209	257	
22	(xt-clinched first p						
CT-		day's			•		

N.Y. Islanders 6. St. Louis 4 (Polvin (28), Goring (13), McEwan (7), Brent Sutter (28), Trottler (47), Bossy (54); Brian Sutter (31) Mulian (19), Baker 2 (3)). Colpory 9, Quebec 4 (McAdoon 3 (11), Konroyo (3), Choulnard (20)

Tom Kite ... It's winnin', not cashin', that matters."

# '84 Games to Have Sophisticated Drug-Testing

By Kenneth Reich

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — The United States' first complete drug-testing laboratory for athletes will be established at the University of California, Los Angeles, for the 1984

Olympic Games.
The medical director of the Los Angeles Games, Dr. Anthony F. Daly, said Tuesday that the facility will function before, during and after the Olympic Games and will be available to both amateur and professional athletes."

Daly said the urine samples from about 1,500 Olympic athletes will be tested immediately following competition. The samples will be forwarded with numbered codes to UCLA.

Only Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, head of the International Olympic Committee's medical commission, will have access to the numbers, to assure that lab workers will not be 'able to identify the samples.

Daly estimated the program will cost the Los Angeles Olympic Or-ganizing Committee \$1.5 million, which is less than relatively sim-pler tests cost the Lake Placad winter Olympics in 1980. Lake Placid-used a Montreal facility for its

testing.
Under terms of an agreement with UCLA, the IOC will provide the operating support for the labo-ratory through the end of 1984. The organizing committee's an-

#### Transactions.

BASEALL
American Lausea

[1,3 SEATTLE—American Lausea

[1,4 SEATTLE—American that Dove Henderton
Stove Finch, pitchers; Orionde Americade and
Dove Vette, catchers; and Todd Cruz, shortstee,
great to 1982 contracts.

Italianal Hockey Lasgue

LEAGUE—Fined Poul Gordner, Pittsburgh contry, 2000 for a crosscheckine incident in a Jan, 13 surne oscinal Winnfree.

COLORADO—Troded Ed Coner, left wing, to Edmonton for Ston Welfr, center. Assisted Joe-Cirello, defensement to Oshowa of the Onterio Maler Junior Hockey League, Sent Rick Laferriers, sostender, to Fort Worth of the Control Heckey League, Recoiled Phil Myra, sostender, from port Worth.

DETROIT—Recoilered Mark Lafthouse, Lander, to Agrendoct of the American Hockey League offer he had cleared Mile Adlison. Owing, and Tim Bottwell, defensement, from Seringfield of the American Hockey League, Assistand Miles Sectionary, right wins, and John Covideos, seells, to Sprindfield.

ST. LOUIS—Fired Rad Befensen, head coact. Named Emile Francis, president and general manager, head cooch, Acquired Guy Lesolate, defensemen, from Anafred for Lesolate, defensemen, from Anafred Guy Lesolate, defensement decreased decreased for Guille Services (Service). HOCKEY

considerations. Traded Tone Currie, right wine; Jian kill, left wine; Rick Heire, goodle, and their JRE (Instrumed wine) sick to Vancouver for Glan Hanton, gootle. Acquired Kori Eleranto. Sciencemon, from Carpery for future Considerations. Recoiled Mark Reeds, right Batte, and Pout Skidmers, southender, from Soit Jake of the Central Hockey Lebbus, Sort Jim Pavess, defermenter, in South Ste. Marte of the Ontorio Heckey Association.

TORONTO—Traded Will Pelement, right wing, to Gueboc for Miraskey Prycer, right wing.

s, to Quebec for Mireslav Prycer, right wing. etrs, to Quebec for Miroslav Prycer, right wing,
and tuture considerations, Released Don Luce,
senter, Sent Rene Robert, right wins, to
linchnosi of the Central Hockey League.
WASHINGTON—Traded Todd Bidner, left
wins, to Edmonton for Doug Hicks, defensemen,
COLLEGE
DUQUESNE—Fired Mike Rice, head
underhold conch. nouncement said the lab will be set

in the world, would provide "swift

up in existing facilities at UCLA.

Peter V. Ueberroth, the organizing committee president, said the facility, one of only six of its kind

"will be a source for research and development in sports medicine for years to come."

In recent years the IOC has in-creased testing for such prohibited drugs as anabolic steroids and and accurate" testing and that it stimulants.

## Britons Lead in Ice Dancing

The Associated Press COPENHAGEN - Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean of Britain led their rivals through Wednesday's two compulsory dances and appeared well on the way to retaining their title at the World Figure Skating Champion-

After the first two compulsories, Natalia Bestemianova and Andrei Bukin of the Soviet Union were in second. The U.S. national champions, Judy Blumberg and Michael Seibert, were third.

Four judges gave Torvill and Dean 5.9 out of 6.0 and the other three scored them 5.8. All seven placed them first. Torvill and Dean thus had a total score of 7; Bestenianova-Bukin had 16 and Blumberg-Scibert 22.

The judging panel was to change before the championship round in an attempt by the International

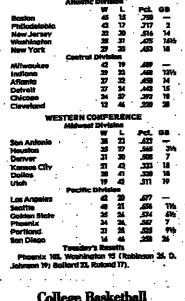
EASTERN CONFERENCE

Skating Union to reduce political

Irina Rodnina of the Soviet Union, 31 and retired, was the central figure of Tuesday night's opening ceremony. The ISU presented her with a special gold trophy and hailed her as "the greatest figure skater of our times."

10 world championships and 11 European titles in her career from Lisovsky are the reigning world

### NBA Standings



College Basketball SELECTED RESULTS: TURSDAY a &L Ored Roberts 73

**Exhibition Baseball** 

Montrapi 4, Liss Angelos 2 Pittsburgh 5, Konsos City Atlanta 1, Baltimore 0 Boslen 9, Detrolf 1 Chicago (AL) 4, Toronio 2 Chicago (AL) 4, Toronto 2 Teass 4, New York (AL) 3 Cleveland 5, Son Francisco Son Diege 2, Colifornia 1 Oakland 5, Chicago (NL) 4

bloc voting.

The top four pairs teams were closely bunched after Tuesday night's short program. Sabine Baess and Tassilo Thierbach of East Germany held the lead, followed by two Soviet teams, Marina Pestova-Stanislav Leonovich and Irina Vorobieva-Igor Lisov-sky. Kitty and Peter Carruthers, the brother-sister U.S. champion team, was fourth.

With different partners, she won 1967 to 1980. Vorobieva and



Tiger catcher John Wockenfuss put it to Glenn Hoffman Tuesday in a Lakeland, Fla., exhibition game, but the Red Sox short-stop was safe at home on a suicide-squeeze bunt by Jerry Remy.

Television, a "me, too" industry, jumped on the bandwagon and tuned up the calliope. Even East Coast cities caught the frenzy. It was the stuff that made base-

Mexico, with little or no formal edspeak the language, wants \$1.4 million a year for a job where he ball in the first place. The game was becoming too much of a 9-to-5 proposition, just another briefcaseworks every fourth day and then for no more than an hour and a d-conference-phone industry. Baseball has always needed characters - and writers to spot and write about them. Baseball needed Babe Ruth. But it also needed He does doesn't contribute a jot Ring Lardner. It needed Dizzy Dean. But it also needed J. Roy not create new jobs, alleviate suf-Stockton to quote him. fering, bring goods to market or

#### And Now They Had Him

The Los Angeles Dodgers were delighted. They had always dreamt of getting a good Spanish-speaking ballplayer. Now they had the Spanish-speaking ballplayer. They sent a publicity man along on his trips. Valenzuela helped the game institutionally by graciously consenting to press conferences in principal cities. Fortunately, like Babe Ruth, people didn't scare him Valenzuela kind of liked

Ratings rose, sponsors got into the act. So, of course, did agents. It all came to a shuttering stop. The fiesta was over when it was contract time. But Valenzuela is at the table with no cards and few dalupe he's got a job.

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the elements of modern mythology. The unlettered kid who comes **PROFESSIONAL** walking out of Mexico with a screwball and a straw bag and starts striking out the flowers of the National League. He looked Over 16 years ago, INTELSAT pioneered the use of schelling for communications with Early Bird, and now about two thinds of the world's like a combination of Babe Ruth and Santa Claus with elements of

Sitting Bull thrown in. A great part for Wallace Beery. He was 20 but looked 60 and INTELSAT is still a pioneer. We are now buseding a fifth generation of schelling thelest V, a new pose-setter in this repidly developing field, and we're developing the factinology and plans for Intelsat V and VI. acted 40. He handled himself like a guy who'd been around for decades. He did everything without changing expression. He acted as if he couldn't understand what all The growth of the system and staff (400 new positions in 4 years) has created a unique apportunity for a professional, diplomatic, whit-televe personnel team leader. The responsibilities will include designing and implementing a position dossification system, evolucing staffing and grading proposals, international and domestic restrictment, and soff training and development. the fuss was about. All he was doing was getting batters out, right? He'd been doing that since

be was 12. These Gringos were sure funny.
The media went wild. Fernando lived life in a forest of microphones. His interviews seemed to consist of 88 "buenos" and 44 "claros," but the press laughed and laughed — at everything he said. His interpreter became as fa-mous as he was. Movie stars crowded around to feel his muscles. He didn't really have any. Cantinflas himself flew north to look in on this rival for his coun-

trymen's affections. It used to be that you had to kill a bull or knock out a middleweight to get this kind of adoration in Mexico. But the hysteria sceped from north to south this time. Mexicans who usually trekked north of the border only to see prizefights involving national he-roes now came to ballgames.

Songs were spawned. "Fernando! Fernando!" were the main lyrics, but talk-show hosts played them incessantly. Outside the ballparks, they sold T-shirts with Valenzuela's picture on them. We joined in the hype.

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#### **Art Buchwald**

## The Reason for Allies

WASHINGTON — There is an be imported into France is that we old French proverb which When David Stockman sneezes, the world catches pneumonia i

Nothing could substantiate this more than when the Europeans hit the ceiling last month over President Reagan's budget.

"This is outra-geous," Hans Hefner, a German banker, told me at Washington's International Club. "West Germany cannot live with a \$100billion American

deficit for 1983."
"Why not?" I Buchwald said. "President

Reagan says we can." "But," said F said François de Noisette, the French economist, "this will mean continuing high interest rates which will drive capital out of my country. Without capital investment. France will not be able to modernize its plant to compete with the Japanese for business in the United States."

Sako Sato, president of Sako Watches, said, "My people believe that President Reagan is much too optimistic about revenues and an early upturn in the U.S. economy. Tokyo does not share this opti-mism, and until we see an upswing in the U.S. gross national product, we are all going to be faced with a lackluster U.S. recovery."

"But one of the reasons for the spot we're in," I said, "is that the Europeans and Asians have been overproducing and underselling us in the world markets."

"Don't try to change the subject," the West German banker said. "Our economy is dependent on a strong and healthy American market for our goods. If your people are not working, they can't buy our superior products. That's why we're not happy with Reagan's

"Nobody's happy with Reagan's budget," I said. "But one of the reasons we're not producing more is that you people won't let us sell anything we make in your coun-

"If you're going to insult us." said de Noisette, "please sit at another table. The reason we have to be careful about what we allow to

AMERICA CALLING

must keep our own people work-

Sato nodded his head. "The first duty of a government is to protect its own industries."

"But gentlemen," I said, "our problem is no different from yours. We have to keep our people employed, too. We can't do it if you keep flooding the United States with your goods."

Hefner became red in the face. "We are not flooding the United States with goods. The Japanese

Sato became blue in the face. "That's because we can produce better products more cheaply than

De Noisette said, "You're both wrong. The Third World, led by Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, is flooding the markets with the same things we make." "So why blame Reagan's budget for your troubles?" I asked.

"Because our political parties cannot stay in power if we don't say the United States is responsible for our recession," de Noisette

'Alright. If you don't like Reagan's budget, where do you think he ought to cut it?" 'That's not for us to say," said

"What about cutting back on the defense?" My country will not approve of

that," said Hefner. "Neither would mine," said "I'll check with Paris, but I'm

"If we don't cut military spend-

ing the only other place to cut is human resources. Do you want us to cut back even more on human resources than we have already?" Hefner said, "Could we talk about it among ourselves?"

I left the table. When I returned, de Noisette said, "We've discussed it and have decided it's all right with us for the president to cut back on your human resources, if it will bring down interest rates."
"Good," I said. "At lea I said. "At least Reagan has something to work with now. You gentlemen have been very helpful."

"That," said Hefner, "is what al-

lies are for.

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FROM STUDIOS TO TOWN HOUSES,

# The Keeper of the Flame

Evelyn Lincoln Defends Kennedy Taping, but Locks Up Diary

By Stephanie Mansfield

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The secret diary is locked away in a bank safety deposit box. So is the little pink piggy bank Car-oline gave her. The flags are there, too, the ones that hung in the Oval Office.

Evelyn Lincoln, President John F. Kennedy's White House secretary, goes to the box every so often to refresh her memory. To turn back the clock to Camelot. The Camelot of memory, where controversy erupted most recently over JFK's secretly recorded conversations, recordings Evelyn Lincoln supervised.

She is a slight, soft-spoken sepmagenarian who wears a filigreeencrusted Kennedy half-dollar around her neck like a medal of honor. Her bouffant hair is dyed black, the ends curled up in a jaunty flip with thin bangs. For the last two decades, Eve-

lyn Lincoln has stayed in Washington and embraced the legacy of the slain president as her personal vocation. She answers hundreds of letters each year from admirers, curiosity seekers, history buffs and pen pals, enclosing an 8-by-10-inch black-and-white glossy of herself. Every year on Nov. 22, she makes the pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery, where she places three longstemmed red roses on Kennedy's grave. She is sent endless samples of JFK-abilia from collectors who want her to translate her former boss' illegible handwriting or to verify the signature.

#### She refuses to let go. **Highest Achievement**

"Why should I try to be something else?" she says, mindful that being a member of the elite corps of presidential personal secretaries is the highest achieve-

So when the logs of President Kennedy's White House taping system became public recently, she was ready. Ready to say that it had been done to keep an accurate account of the daily schedule. Ready to say there was nothing wrong with it. Ready to face the barrage of reporters who tracked their muddy shoes on the scarlet wall-to-wall carpet of her apartment, setting up the hot lights for the cameras that beamed her face into the living rooms of the United States once

She shares the apartment with her husband, Harold, also known as Abe, who used to be an admake interesting reading. ministrative assistant to a U.S. congressman and later worked for the Veterans Administration. ter her death. No one has read it, "I got a little excited on 'Nightline,' " she says. "I was not even her husband.

much better on the Today Show the next morning. I knew there was nothing to hide. There wasn't any sinister motive on the said about other people." part of the president to get any Would anything make her information on anyone in order change her mind?
"There might. Something to blackmail them, or whatever. It was just a recording of the

On the taping of Jacqueline Kennedy: That is nothing absolutely nothing. It was during the Mississippi thing with [James] Meredith and they did turn on the dictabelt to get the people and it was still running when, unconsciously, the pres dent picked it up and called Jackie just to chat. They picked that one thing, like Boy, he was bugging her.

Kennedy, she says, never lis-tened to the tapes. "I stored them away and that's where they

Raised on a Nebraska farm, Evelyn Lincoln moved to Washington in the 1930s when her father, John N. Norton, was elected to Congress. She graduated from George Washington University and met her future husband there while attending law school. Later, she went to work for a congressman. In 1952 she says she remembers telling her husband that her next job would be working for the next president of the United States.

"Eisenhower?" he said. "No," she said. "John F. Ken-

nedy."
She had not known the young politician from Massachusetts, but after reading a few of his press releases she decided to work on his senatorial campaign as a volunteer. The next year, 1953, Kennedy asked her to join

She began keeping a diary and continued writing it until Kennedy's assassination. Originally written in shorthand, the diary took a year to transcribe.

"I have things in my diary which are very interesting," she says coyly. "I grant you it would But she says she doesn't plan to make her diary public until af-

Any bombshells in the diary? "Oooh, I think maybe there would be some," she hints. "Some of the things that were

might come up. Like a book contract? "Something like that."
A publisher with a million dol-

"I'd have to think about it." She giggles nervously, squirming in her chair. She enjoys the attention. Isn't there anything that would make her unlock the

There's more locked in my head than in that bank," she ex-

Evelyn Lincoln learned the hard way how to keep a secret. In 1968, she published her second book, "Kennedy and Johnson" (the first was an affectionate memoir, "My Twelve Years With John F. Kennedy," written in 1965), revealing that Kennedy was planning to dump Johnson as his vice presidential running mate. The Kennedy family de-

She says the information about Johnson was true, but that Robert Kennedy was running for president at the time and did not want to anger Lyndon Johnson. "I assumed he knew, just like I

#### White House Jealousy

She feels now that people in the White House were jealous of her because Kennedy "relied on me as much as he did. All the time I was with Kennedy there were 50 to 100 people behind me, breathing down my neck, trying to say I wasn't efficient, I wasn't this, I wasn't that."



Lincoln with Kennedy coin.

She thought about leaving him only once. That was back in the Senate when she spent half her time screening the urgent calls from beautiful young women who wanted to meet the handsome politician. "He was charm-Lincoln allows. But be could also be difficult. "He had an Irish temper and when things didn't go right, he'd tell you about it. At first I got hurt, but after a few minutes it was as if he had never said anything to you. He wanted perfection." The time she thought about quitting was when he had his back problems. "He was going to Hyannis and was he cranky. It didn't seem like I could do anything to please

But she stayed. Until that rainy morning in Dallas when the skies cleared and the decision was made to remove the bubble top from Kennedy's limo.

She worked on the presidential papers for a few years after that, then went to Capitol Hill as a secretary, but it wasn't the White House. So she retired about 10

She says no matter what happens, she'll keep on going. Keeping the flame alive. Writing letters. Sending things to Kennedy fans. People she has never met. They frame her letters, she has

#### PEOPLE: \$200,000 Religion Price Billy Graham to Receive

Evangelist Billy Graham, will receive the \$200,000 Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion in London on May II. In a statement, the Templeton Foundation said: "For many years Dr. Graham's dynamic radio and television messages, books and crusades on every continent have been reaching people in all walks of life and literally millions of them have been influenced by him." It said Graham's "cooperation with all denominations of the Christian faith and his determination to involve the statesmen of the world in evangelism has left an indelible mark on Christian history. His use of modern communication was a breakthrough in communicating the Christian message."

A lot of people deplore world hunger, but country singer Kenny Rogers is doing something about it. He announced he will donate \$1 million to set up a program of awards for journalists who educate the public about world hunger. Rogers, in Atlanta shooting the movie "Six Pack," said the late singer-songwriter Harry Chapin in-terested him in the problem, and an organization Chapin set up, World Hunger Year, will admir ter the awards. Rogers, who makes an estimated \$20 million a year, said \$1 million was a substantial sum, but not enough to make a dent in world hunger if used directly for food. Rogers gave more than \$100,000 to the Chapin Memorial Fund last year and raised \$180,000 with a benefit concert.

The Orchestre de Paris and the Washington Opera will jointly produce three Mozart operas, to be performed in Paris and Washington. The productions, conducted by Daniel Barenboim, music director of the orchestra, and staged and designed by Jean-Plerre Pon-nelle, will begin in Paris in June with "Don Giovanni" at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, and will take place in the context of a Mozart festival that will also include the composer's concertos and symphonic and choral works. The operas will be given at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts as part of the Washington Opera's season, beginning with "Cosi Fan Tutte" in 1983, followed by "Le Nozze di Fi-garo" in 1984 and "Don Giovanni" in 1985. . . . Franco Zeffireffi is in New York to direct the soundtrack of Verdi's "La Traviata" with James Levine conducting. Zeffirelli will film the opera in Eu-

rope with José Carreras and Tore-

sa Strates. James Conion will become music director and principal conductor of the Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra beginn Philharmonic Orchestra beginning with the 1983-84 season. He will continue as music director of the Cincinnati May Festival.

Two British adventurers have

new vehicles for their race to the North Pole. "They are now 28, days from the pole," said an official of the Transglobe Expedition, an attempt to circle the globe across both North and South poles. Sir Ramiph Flennes, 37, and Charles Burton, 40, have been trudging on foot across the motic ice since a fire last week destroyed the expedition's snowmobiles. "They have covered 30 miles since the fire," the spokesman said.
"Now the plane has managed to land and ferry in their new snow." mobiles and they expect to step up their daily average from 6 to 15 miles from now on." Fiennes and Burton, who last year conquered the South Pole in history's second crossing of the antarctic continent. are racing teams from Norway, France and Russia to become the first to cross the Arctic Ocean in a single season.

The United Nations has named Lucilie Mathurin Mair, a former Jamaican ambassador to Cuba who later served as secretary-gen-eral of the United Nations World Conference on Women in Copenhagen in 1980, as an undersecretary-general. Mair, who will earn nearly \$97,000 a year, was accord-ed the new rank with the position to which she was appointed; secre-tary-general of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine. The conference, to be held in 1984, was authorized in a resolution on Palestine adopted by the General Assembly in 1980.

Prince Edward, third son and youngest of Queen Elizabeth IPs four children, celebrated his 18th birthday Wednesday. Edward is at Gordonstoun School in Scotland. where he is preparing to take ex-ams in advanced English, history and politics. He comes into £20,000 (about \$36,200) a year from the Civil List, the government allowances to 11 members of the royal family to help pay the expenses incurred in carrying out their duties. Edward will collect only £1,000 of his allowance. The rest will be invested for him by the roval trustees.

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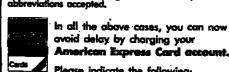
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